

CANADA

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY JOURNAL

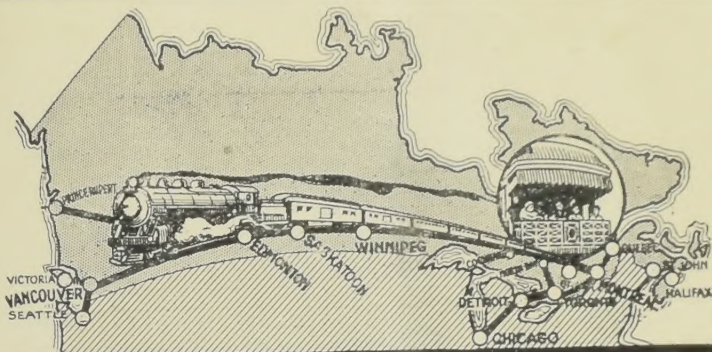
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CANADA

No. 884. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1922. Vol. LXVIII.

9^D. WEEKLY

CANADA'S SECOND BIGGEST WHEAT CROP. (See page 255.)



WHEAT ON THE PRAIRIES.



HARVEST-TIME IN MANITOBA.

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SEEKING SETTLERS.

A FORTNIGHT ago we summarised the announcement made by the Minister of the Interior foreshadowing the Canadian Government's immigration policy. This announcement has been received with a good deal of disappointment on the part of Canadians and others directly interested. Mr. Stewart is being criticised for having made so little of his opportunity. The fact seems to be that too high expectations were allowed to be aroused as to what the nature of the announcement was going to be. Many expected a full and detailed pronouncement, embodying the concrete result of the investigations and deliberations which the Government has been conducting for a considerable time. Mr. Stewart's speech, however, was not a cut-and-dried scheme but merely an outline of the policy which the Government proposes to pursue. In view of the interest taken in the subject, as well as of the urgency of the problem, it is to be hoped he will take an early opportunity of supplementing his announcement and filling in the details without waiting for the meeting of Parliament next month.

In several directions the Minister made clear the Government's intention of entering upon an active immigration campaign, in Great Britain, in the United States, and in Northern Europe, in competition with other Dominions, for obtaining desirable settlers. The taking of steps for the immigration of children is

particularly important. But there are many other directions in which there might well be development and increased activity; and we hope Mr. Stewart will not allow the suggestions that have been made during the recent Conferences at Ottawa to go by default. Sir Henry Thornton's speech at Montreal last week should convince him that upon the Canadian National Railways, as well as the Canadian Pacific Railway, he can count for co-operation in procuring the population that is so necessary for Canada's national development.

One of the problems which are anxiously engaging the attention of the British Government at the present moment is the depressed state of the agricultural industry. Lord Selborne has been speaking of this time as "a moment of consummate tragedy in the history of the English countryside." The debates at Westminster have been of the most pessimistic character. All the Government can undertake to do is to carry out an enquiry by economists and to investigate the marketing of dairy and other produce.

Britain's misfortune should be Canada's opportunity. Among the hard-hit farmers and agricultural workers there are thousands who would gladly migrate to wherever they can be convinced that they will find better conditions. In another Montreal speech, Mr. Stewart pointed out some of the advantages which Canada has to offer in this respect. For one thing, she can offer the ownership of a farm, purchased either outright or on a rental basis. To farmers of the British Isles, the Scandinavian countries, and the United States, said Mr. Stewart, Canada can offer lands equal to theirs in fertility and at one-quarter the cost. The Argentine, Australia, and South Africa are Canada's chief competitors, but she can offer the settler a location much closer to the world market than can Australia, for instance. In Canada, unlike Britain, the time of depression is rapidly passing, and Mr. Stewart, himself a practical and experienced farmer, looks forward confidently to "a time, not far distant, when the farmers of Western Canada will ask no quarter from anyone."

We are glad to see that the scheme of "nominated settlement" which Mr. Stewart favours, while primarily designed to encourage the settlement of farmers, includes, in addition, "those persons of different occupation who could be placed in employment in other capacities." It would be the most short-sighted of policies to confine immigration to agriculturists and to the needs of the moment; but it is sometimes advocated, mostly by those who forget that people are consumers as well as producers, and require to be catered for accordingly. Mr. F. Maclure Sclanders, the Commissioner of the Border Chamber of Commerce, goes so far as to maintain that Canada's demand for industrial employment is far in excess of Canada's present power of absorption, and that nothing is more clamant than "the quickest, soundest possible development of Canadian industrial life." It is certainly to be hoped that when the new policy is put into effect the necessities of industrial as well as agricultural development will be taken fully into consideration.

— * * —

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Battlefield Memorials.

The Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux is to be congratulated upon the success of his mission to France and Belgium as representative of the Canadian Battlefields Memorial Commission. The Governments of both our Allies have met Canada's proposals with the utmost sympathy, and have expressed themselves as more than ready to help to carry them out. Arrangements have been made for the erection of three memorials in Belgium and five in France. In the former case the sites are at St. Julien, Passchendaele, and Hill 62; in the latter, at Cagnicourt, Bourlon Wood, Courcellette, Le Quesnel, and Vimy Ridge. They are all names that have been writ large in Canadian history by the very life-blood of Canada's sons, and they are engraved for ever on the hearts and

memories of Canadians; for they have been the scenes of imperishable deeds of Canadian heroism and sacrifice.

Vimy Ridge, won by the Canadian Corps at so great a price, will have a special claim on the veneration of the people of the Dominion. It is to be the site of a memorial to the thousands of missing soldiers of the Maple Leaf whose graves are unknown. Thanks to the fine generosity of the French Government, this memorial will be set in a beautiful park planted with Canadian trees and shrubs, and approached by spacious avenues.

* * *

The Imperial Bond.

Leaders of all the parties at Westminster joined in pleasing fashion last week not only in paying tributes to the work of the Empire Parliamentary Association, but in bearing witness to the strength and importance of the relationship between the Mother Country and the Oversea Dominions. They all agreed as to the value of personal intercourse in cementing the Empire. And the Leader of the Opposition supported the Prime Minister in his analogy of the relations between the parent and the growing son, in respect of the inability of the former any longer to issue orders. There is, as Mr. Bonar Law put it, no machinery to provide for the new Imperial relationship: it must depend on goodwill all round.

Nothing could be more reassuring than Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's conception of that Imperial relationship. The bond of Empire, he said, was not a vague sentiment existing between the peoples; it was something that stood far higher than that; it was something that appealed to the tradition of our people; it was something that had got roots in all their hearts, and was felt and understood by the most remote of their Dominions; it was an extraordinary mystic communion binding the Mother Country to her sons.

* * *

B.C. Ministers and Immigration.

If a summary, sent from Vancouver, of a speech of the Minister of Agriculture for British Columbia does not misrepresent his attitude, Mr. Barrow is under some misconception regarding the Empire Settlement scheme. In explaining his lack of enthusiasm for it, he declared that it was rather difficult to believe that the Imperial Government would encourage the well-to-do rural population of England to emigrate, while others, who were willing to come, would not make desirable settlers because of their lack of capital.

In regard to the latter point, Mr. Barrow will find many people disagreeing with him on the possession of capital as a test of a settler's desirability. Canada would certainly not be the Dominion of to-day without the pioneers whose sole capital was their courage, grit, and adaptability to circumstances; and men of that type will always be her best settlers.

* * *

The Empire Settlement Act.

As far as the Empire Settlement scheme is concerned, Mr. Barrow has clearly got hold of the wrong end of the stick. It is not the part of the Mother Country to encourage anybody to emigrate: it is her part to give assistance to those who have made up their minds to do so. It is for the Overseas Governments to take active steps to show them that it is to their advantage to seek a new home across the seas.

Mr. Barrow's colleague, the Minister of Lands, who has recently obtained an intimate knowledge of European conditions at first hand, has shown himself possessed of a far better appreciation of the Empire Settlement policy of the British Government. The Act Mr. Pattullo well describes as a "broad-gauge" measure, and he points out that under it British Columbia is in a very favourable position as regards immigration. Mr. Pattullo takes a refreshingly long-sighted view of immigration. He is in favour of the admission into Canada of "every healthy-bodied and healthy-minded person of white extraction," and believes in the encouragement of industrial as well as agricultural development.

Advantages of the Prairies.

Now that Canada is about to take an active part again in migration propaganda, all advantages that she has to offer should be made known.

The *Ottawa Journal* stated recently that Canadian farmers who migrated some years ago to Australia have satisfied themselves that there are better opportunities for agriculturists on the Canadian prairies than in Australia, and there is a desire now to return to Canada. There can be no doubt that balancing their respective advantages, the opportunities are greater in Canada than in any other of the Dominions.

* * *

Canadian and Irish Cattle.

The Importation of Animals Bill, which is the official designation of the measure for the removal of the embargo on Canadian cattle, has been labouring under the disadvantage of having to come before a Parliament other than that which agreed upon its necessity. Its various stages, therefore, have taken longer than would probably have been the case had Mr. Lloyd George's Government still been in power; for many old arguments were brought forward by new members and had to be refuted. There was, however, never any fear as to its fate. The second reading was carried by the very large majority of 352, only 27 members voting against it; and the three divisions challenged on the Committee stage showed majorities of 266, 312, and 145.

The Irish members, of course, put up a strong fight against the imposition of six days' detention upon their stores. They were, however, up against two facts, from which, however much they might dislike them, they could not escape. These were, first, that an express arrangement had been made by the late Government with Canada under which it was agreed that whatever provisions on this side applied to Canadian cattle should apply equally to Irish cattle; and, second, that the Committee on Foot-and-Mouth Disease recommended the six days' detention, which was, after all, only a continuance of the arrangement at present existing, to which the Irish cattle dealers are a party. There has been criticism of the Government's withdrawal, under pressure, of the clause giving power for the admission of animals from other Dominions. The grounds for its inclusion were more sentimental than practical, but in view of Tuesday's protests it may be restored in the House of Lords.

* * *

Lord Beaverbrook on Education.

Lord Beaverbrook is writing a series of articles on "A Career for Your Sons" in the *Sunday Express*, and last week he dealt with the sons' education. In his keen, forcible way, he condemns preparatory schools, public schools, and the older universities, as incompatible with success in a business career. The teaching and discipline there inculcated are, he affirms, a handicap to "success in business." If by this is meant successful competition in trading or the making of money in business merely for the sake of money-getting, no doubt he is right. The primary and secondary Council schools give the future "business man" greater opportunities of studying his kind, and even of practising the art of barter. In boarding schools, where the formation of character, the amenities of social life, and *esprit de corps* are held to be of value, opportunities are more difficult for practising a gift for trading or developing a striking personality—useful assets, no doubt, in certain business careers.

Which of these systems of schooling turns out the better citizens cannot be disputed. To equip a boy for business success of the more common kind, a school in the neighbourhood of the Commercial Road might supply rather exceptional opportunities. But is this education? In a boarding school, both boys and girls largely educate themselves, when under wise guidance, and the value of such mutual discipline is fully appreciated in Canada, as is shown by the records of Upper Canada College and such schools as those at Port Hope and Lennoxville.

There is every prospect of the British Columbia University's becoming an actuality, instead of a teaching and examining body with a name, but without a local habitation. Point Grey was long ago decided upon as the site of the University, but owing to the war and other adverse conditions, building was hardly more than started upon. The University classes have been carried on under many difficulties in temporary quarters in Vancouver. The unusually large attendance of students this year has forced matters to a head. Not only have representative organisations of the Province passed resolutions requesting that building should be proceeded with at Point Grey, but a monster petition to that effect was placed before the Provincial Legislature, signed by over 53,000 students and former students.

As a result the Premier of British Columbia has announced that the construction of the University's buildings at Point Grey will be commenced at an early date. One condition laid down by him is that the construction must be carried out at the cost of the lands with which the University has been endowed, and these are to be surveyed in town sites and placed on the market in order to recoup the Provincial Treasury for certain moneys to be borrowed in advance on the credit of the Province. Another condition is that there must be no increased drain on the Provincial Treasury for maintenance purposes. British Columbia is undoubtedly entitled to have by now a University worthy of the importance and prestige which the Province has attained.

—*—*—

Storing Game Birds.

In certain of the Canadian Provinces salutary measures are taken for the prevention of wholesale slaughter of game birds at the end of the season. In Manitoba, for instance, there is a law providing that ten days after the close of the shooting season, it is no longer permissible to harbour prairie chickens in public or private places. On the expiry of the legal period for storing, with the addition of a few hours' grace, the Provincial game authorities notified all storage proprietors that any birds in their possession would be confiscated, these being handed over to the Winnipeg hospitals.

—*—*—

VIMY RIDGE FOR CANADA.

Mr. Mackenzie King has cabled to the Hon. R. Lemieux, Speaker of the Dominion House of Commons, who has been in France, authorising him to sign a deed on behalf of Canada accepting France's gift of 250 acres for a Memorial Park on Vimy Ridge, in which will be erected a monument bearing the names of 19,000 missing Canadians (says Reuter's Ottawa correspondent). The Premier says that when Parliament meets, their grateful thanks will be extended to the French Government and people for their great kindness and this everlasting gift.

—*—*—

RESCUE OF NEWFOUNDLANDERS.

The Imperial Merchant Service Guild learns that the Government of Newfoundland have recommended the award of Lloyd's Shipwreck Medals to Mr. R. Murchison, chief officer; Mr. H. G. Booth, second officer; and six members of the crew of the steamship *Creve Hall*, for their gallantry in rescuing the shipwrecked crew of the Newfoundland schooner *Theresa Maude* on January 21, 1919. A pair of binoculars is awarded to Captain A. Gardner, master of the *Creve Hall*, as a mark of appreciation of the skill he displayed in manoeuvring his ship during the work of rescue.

—*—*—

A warning is issued against a person of medium height, slight, pale complexion, aged 32, representing himself as a member of "Toc H." He has no authority to collect subscriptions.

Alderman A. Todd, chairman of the Council Taxation Committee, told the Private Bills Committee of the B.C. Legislature that unless Victoria were granted substantial taxation relief in the form of new revenue sources, or a share of the provincial revenue, members of the City Council would ask that a receiver be appointed to take charge of the city's affairs.

HYDRO-ELECTRICITY IN QUEBEC.

Big Development in Prospect.

The Premier (Hon. L. A. Taschereau) of the Province of Quebec, at a banquet held last Saturday night at Quebec, announced the early commencement of one of the greatest hydro-electric works in the history of Quebec Province, including the damming of the grand discharge from Lake Saint John headwaters, on the Saguenay River, which would ultimately develop over 1,000,000 h.p. (says the Montreal correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*).

Mr. Taschereau said this project was another step towards the realisation of his dream of the coming day when the whole Province of Quebec would be eventually lighted and heated by electricity. Mr. Taschereau stated that an Order-in-Council was signed on Saturday ratifying the contract between the Provincial Government and a company formed for the purpose of erecting the projected dam under the name of the Quebec Development Company, headed by Sir William Price, the leading Quebec lumberman, and Mr. J. B. Duke, of New York, head of the great tobacco interest there.

Mr. Taschereau stated that the work of constructing the dam would be started as soon as possible, and the first part of the project would be completed within two or three years, at a cost of \$12,000,000 for developing 200,000 h.p., while the rest of the scheme would be completed later, eventually producing 1,000,000 h.p. Mr. Taschereau, in explaining the economic advantages to the Province of Quebec of this tremendous electric development, stated that the production of the first 200,000 h.p. would mean the saving to the firm of Price Brothers, Quebec, alone of \$1,500,000 annually spent on coal, which would be replaced by electricity produced at the discharge from Lake Saint John, which is the greatest body of fresh water in the northern part of the Quebec Province.

—*—*—

NEWFOUNDLAND DEVELOPMENT SCHEME.

Sir Richard Squires, the Premier of Newfoundland, announces that a plan will be laid before the Newfoundland Government for the construction of a mammoth newsprint plant with a capacity of 400 tons daily (says the Central News Ottawa correspondent). The estimated cost is 18 million dollars, the Imperial Government promising half and the balance to be raised by a bond issue in Great Britain or the United States.

—*—*—

NEW PARTY IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The political committee of the United Farmers of British Columbia, in session at Vernon, decided to draw up a platform on which it is proposed to form a new political party in British Columbia, to be known as the Provincial Party. The new party will be launched at the annual convention of the farmers in January, and labour and business men and others will be invited to confer with the farmers and plan a political campaign throughout the Province.

—*—*—

DOUKHOBORS TO STAY IN CANADA.

The movement started among the 2,000 independent Doukhobors some time ago to return to Soviet Russia has ended abruptly, and the Doukhobors of the Canadian North-West will remain on their lands. Two emissaries were sent to Russia, in July, to enquire into conditions and to negotiate terms with the Soviet Government. These delegates have reported unfavourably on the project, and advise their friends to stay in Canada.

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SEEDLESS AND CORELESS APPLES.

Apples of excellent quality, entirely without seeds or core, have been exhibited before the Quebec Fruit Growing Society. They were accidentally discovered by a prominent orchardist at Abbotsford, near Quebec (says the Quebec correspondent of the Central News). American and Canadian experts declare that the discovery is of great value, and will have a revolutionary effect on apple-growing.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Announcements under this heading are charged for at a minimum of 4s. or 8s. for 36 words or under, every additional word one penny, or two cents, which in all cases must be prepaid. All notices must be properly authenticated.

BIRTHS.

NORRIS-ELYE.—On December 5, at Winnipeg, to Gladys (née Tarbolton), wife of Leonard T. S. Norris-Elye—a son.

SAWERS.—On December 10, at Toronto, to Hilda (née Macmaster), the wife of Basil Lindsay Sawers, of 40 Roswell Avenue, Toronto—a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

MAVOR—HEWITT.—At Windsor House, Hillside Crescent, Edinburgh, on December 9, by the Rev. James George Dawson Scott, James Alexander, second son of the late William Mavor and Mrs. Mavor, of 22 Oxford Street, to Margaret Prior Pringle Hewitt, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Hewitt, 11 Brown Street, Edinburgh. (Canadian papers please copy.)

DEATHS.

HAMILTON.—In Montreal, on December 1, Jeanie Elliot, widow of Donald Hamilton, in her ninetieth year.

JEFFERY.—On November 29, at Ottawa, Florence, daughter of the late Mr. W. Jeffery, of Quebec.

TATE.—On December 1, at 408 Beaconsfield Avenue, Montreal, Thomas Tate, beloved husband of Mary T. Symington, in his seventy-eighth year.

MIGRATION TO CANADA.

Interview with Mr. J. Obed Smith, Superintendent of Emigration.

LAST week the Superintendent of Emigration for Canada, Mr. J. Obed Smith, after an absence of ten weeks in Canada, returned to his headquarters at 1 Regent Street, London, S.W.1.

"While at Ottawa," said Mr. Smith in conversation with a representative of *Canada*, "I attended numerous conferences, at which representatives of all the transportation companies were present, to discuss the question of increased facilities for migration from Britain and the Continent of Europe, and also details regarding rates, publicity, propaganda, and other aspects of the immigration and land settlement scheme, which it is most desirable to promote in the interests of the Dominion. Officials of the Government Department at Ottawa, dealing with these questions, are fully alive to the conditions now existing on both sides of the Atlantic, and the Dominion Government realises that the question of the supply of emigrants cannot be separated from that of the demand for them."

"You have already published in *Canada*," continued Mr. Obed Smith, "the cabled summary of the public statements

share them the less the individual burden will be. It is easier to carry out co-operative enterprises with a large number of members than with a small number. Anyone who has had experience of rural life knows there is more activity, more intercourse, more of that getting together and doing things together that is so necessary to secure the best in human relations, in the better than in the poorer settled parts of the country. Given progressively improving economic conditions, more population for the land is the finest thing that can happen for those already on the land in this country, and the better economic conditions must come."

Two Streams of People.

"The Immigration Service of Canada does not begin and end with the selection and transportation of immigrants to her shores, even if they all be of a desirable class; but the more important need is the capacity of the Provinces of Canada to absorb those who come, to the extent of giving them a chance of making a living without unduly disturbing agricultural or industrial enterprises already existing."

"There are in the British Isles, as elsewhere, two distinct movements of people towards Canada. The one, which is continuous, is a stream, more or less extensive, caused by the invitation of relatives and friends already in Canada. This stream needs guidance and inspection on the European side of the Atlantic, and so long as the Immigration Service eliminates the undesirable from this voluntary movement, the Immigration Service has fulfilled its obligation to that class. The increase of numbers beyond these to a substantial flow is always the result of direct propaganda, which means the expenditure of considerable public money, although undoubtedly worth many times the cost, and this is the section of the work which requires very close consideration by the Minister of the Department and his officials so to regulate the movement that the supply will rarely, if ever, exceed the demand in Canada. The machinery of the Immigration Service in the British Isles is the product of more than a quarter of a century of expert and special work. All the emigration agents for the Department and the women officers are Canadians specially trained for their duties, and they are only too anxious to send people forward if and when Canada can take care of them."

Canadians and the Newcomer.

"One need not enter into details of present conditions in Canada, because, while there are diverse opinions, there are certain facts that cannot be gainsaid, and again the question is reduced to one of supply and demand. What is Canada prepared to do, and what are individual Canadians prepared to do for the newcomer? We find churches, associations and officials heavily charged with these duties by the public of Canada. The farmers who are engaging new arrivals, and the households who want domestics, have an individual duty to the newcomer which should be undertaken not only in a sense patriotic to the Dominion itself, nor from mere self-interest—which means reduction of taxation, if such taxation is more widely divided—but there is a duty from man to man and from woman to woman in the building up of the population in a country of vast natural resources, and which, for reasons well known, and which I need not refer to, has lost a number of its citizens during the last decade."

"One would imagine, by the way, from statements made in the public Press," concluded Mr. Smith, "that Canada is alone in the loss of population, but this is entirely an erroneous impression. The United States during the last decade lost millions of her population, and, largely because they were not naturalised American citizens, they were not able to return—and cannot now be admitted, unless under the 3 per cent. restriction law of the American Union."

—* *—

FROM AUSTRALIA TO CANADA.

Canadian farmers who have left the Dominion in the last few years to engage in agriculture in Australia, have not found it as satisfactory as Canada, according to letters received by the Land Department of the Canadian Pacific Railway. A number of former Canadians now settled in Western Australia, together with other settlers, have been enquiring recently regarding the prospect for investment in Canadian prairie land.

One farmer, who left Saskatchewan 15 years ago, informed the Vancouver offices of the C.P.R. that he was now satisfied there were better opportunities for agriculturists on the Canadian prairies. He has 3,500 acres in Western Australia, 1,000 of which were under cultivation this year, but owing to the drought the crop was a failure. He is one of nine in his district who have decided to emigrate to Canada.

—* *—

TEACHERS FOR WESTERN CANADA.

The 41st party of teachers sent out to the Canadian West, under the auspices of the Fellowship of the Maple Leaf (13, Victoria Street, Westminster), sailed from Liverpool by the s.s. *Montclare* on December 8. Some of them go direct to teaching appointments in the West, while others enter the Normal College for preparatory training. A further party is in process of formation for February 8.



FROM EAST LONDON TO CANADA.

Mr. and Mrs. Waddell, of Stratford, London, E., and their family, who have just been recommended by the Canadian Emigration Office for free transportation to Canada under the Overseas Settlement Scheme. They are joining Mrs. Waddell's parents in Ontario, with the intention of ultimately settling on the land.

made by the Hon. Charles Stewart, the Minister of the Interior, outlining the policy the Government proposes to carry out, but up to the present no definite instructions as to the manner in which the details of this policy are to be carried out on this side have reached us. I may say, however, that certain preliminary steps already authorised by the Minister include the carrying out of active immigration propaganda by lectures and cinema, and a certain number of experienced lecturers acquainted with the details of the resources of Canada may shortly arrive here to assist in putting squarely before the people of the British Isles the advantages Canada can offer. Our travelling Government exhibition motor-car, which has done such successful work in the remote agricultural areas and in connection with the schools, will be duplicated. In view of the number of passenger steamships which are scheduled to leave Southampton direct for Canadian ports in the coming season it has also been decided that a resident Canadian Government Emigration Agency shall be established at Southampton.

Supply and Demand.

"The columns of the Canadian Press," went on Mr. Smith, have repeatedly contained the question, 'Why has Canada not received more immigrants?' and, as regards people from the British Isles, the answer is largely the inevitable law of supply and demand. The figures of arrivals have shown a marked decrease; but Canada, as I venture to say, received all she could properly absorb, and it would be no kindness to the Dominion to introduce more people than Canada can take care of from time to time. One is led to believe that with some people the wish is father to the thought, and not much thought is given to the more important question of what to do with new arrivals when they get here. The following, from the *Grain Growers' Guide*, is a reasonable statement:—

"The filling up of the vacant spaces in the three Prairie Provinces means a richer and fuller rural life. One of the complaints of the farmers is the burden of taxation; a wider distribution of taxation is the only means of reducing that burden. Municipal and school district improvements are necessary, and the more there are to

TRADE TREATIES.

Arrangements with France and Australia.

A complete understanding has now been reached between the representatives of France and Canada who have been engaged in negotiations in Paris for some weeks past for a commercial treaty between the two countries (says the Paris correspondent of *The Times*).

The Hon. W. S. Fielding and the Hon. E. Lapointe, the Canadian negotiators, were officially entertained at a luncheon on December 7 given by the French Government to celebrate the conclusion of the Treaty.

The negotiations between the Hon. J. A. Robb, the Canadian Minister of Commerce, and the Commonwealth Tariff Board over the details of the proposed reciprocal Customs arrangement between Canada and Australia have been concluded, and the proposals will be submitted for approval to the Cabinets of two Dominions.

Mr. Robb left last week for Western Australia, whence he will sail in the liner *Maldavia* for London (says the Melbourne correspondent of *The Times*). Next year, he says, Canada will be actively competing with Australia for immigrants. He has been impressed with the potentialities of Australia, with the enterprise and courage of its people, its ideal climate, and its opportunities of developing trade with India, China, and Japan.

* * *
OBITUARY.

At St. John, N.B.—Mr. John P. MacIntyre (74), formerly in the iron business with Messrs. I. and E. R. Burpee, of St. John.

At Montreal.—Rev. Canon J. A. N. Morin, parish priest and founder of the parish of St. Edouard; Mr. Joseph Lamoureux, president and manager of the Mutual Trading Co., Ltd.; Mr. Kenneth Raymond Lindsay (26), who was a son of Mr. R. B. Lindsay, secretary-treasurer of Holt, Renfrew and Co., Ltd., and who served with the 42nd Battalion at Passchendaele; Mr. Joshua Bockstael (78), a native of Belgium, and for 42 years a tobacco merchant in Montreal; Mr. J. A. Goyette (52), one of Richmond's leading merchants and chairman of the Board of Trade; Mrs. Donald Hamilton (60); Mr. Thomas Tate (77).

At Westmount.—Mr. Joseph John Westgate (61), a prominent manufacturer and capitalist and responsible for the establishment of many important business organisations. At St. Lambert.—Mr. Joseph C. Bisailon (55), hay and grain exporter. At Granby.—Mr. James Albert Tomkins, prominent in financial, real estate, and insurance brokerage business.

At Ottawa.—Mr. Samuel J. Geash (67), purchasing agent for the McAuliffe Davis Lumber Co., and one time Mayor of Brockville. At Toronto.—Mr. H. W. Vaughan (46), director of Messrs. Thos. Meadows and Co., Ltd., London, England, and managing director of the Canadian company.

At Belleville.—Colonel John B. McPhee, who served overseas in command of the Simcoe Battalion of the C.E.F. At Windsor.—Mr. Edward Nantau (74), formerly High Constable of Essex County. At Paris.—Mr. Archibald Campbell (92). At Port Colborne.—Mrs. Susan M. Deekes, mother of Mr. J. W. Norcross, vice-president and managing director of Canada Steamship Lines, Ltd.

At Winnipeg.—Mr. W. H. Sparling (62), one of Manitoba's best known sportsmen; Mr. Walter J. T. James (71), a prominent scientific farmer.

At Swift Current, Sask.—Mr. John White (60), postmaster. At Calgary.—Dr. William E. Graham (47), a prominent surgeon.

At Vancouver.—Colonel Louis Stevenson (84), said to be the last survivor of the pioneers of the gold rush in Cariboo; Mr. Andrew Jukes (65), manager of the Vancouver branch of the Imperial Bank of Canada.

At Liverpool, England.—Capt. Charles Graham (62), formerly nautical editor of *The Journal of Commerce*, and in later years principal of Messrs. Chas. Graham and Co., colliery and general commission agents, Liverpool; he was publicity manager of the Allan Line until that company was taken over by the Canadian Pacific.

Sir Charles Elphinstone Adam, Bart., of Blair Adam, Kinross-shire, who died on December 8, married in 1912 Edith, daughter of the late Mr. William Dobson, of Victoria, B.C.

* * *

Lieut.-Colonel Noel Marshall, President of the Canadian Red Cross Society, in a letter to *The Times*, in connection with Lady Astor's re-election to Parliament, recalls Canada's debt to Lord and Lady Astor for the Duchess of Connaught Hospital. "The men who were patients there," he says, "and all who were able to visit the hospital, felt, and will never forget, the vivid and attractive personality of Lady Astor, whose gaiety, wit, and kindness vibrated through the atmosphere of the wards."

CANADIAN Cheese and Butter is all made in factories. These factories are under constant supervision as to sanitation and proper methods of manufacture.

CANADIAN PRESS VIEWS.

Canada's Most Pressing Need.

"What is Canada's most pressing need? Not the return of the National Railways to private ownership nor a reduction in the operating deficit of that property; not the exploitation of new foreign markets; not the enlargement of the inland waterway; not good roads, nor power development, nor tariff revision. Immigration is the need of the hour. Given a steady stream of settlers and all other useful material things will follow thereupon."—*Montreal Gazette*.

Gladness and Work.

"Work is often hard, trying, dreary, and weary—if it be allowed to become so. There is, however, one short sentence which can remove all this. We met a man yesterday who said he had done no work for two years through illness, and he went on: 'It is very hard work doing nothing.' Again, there are men who can find no work to do, though, fortunately, their numbers are decreasing. Consider these cases, and does not the short sentence, 'I am glad I can do it,' remove the drudgery and the hardness, and the wearisomeness of work? Use it as a charm, and see how it works."—*Kingston Standard*.

The Stability of the West.

"The crop in Western Canada this year is a big crop, but it would be a mistake to go on the assumption that the country will be swimming in money. The price of grain is not high, and although the yield in many cases is good, the expense of operating a farm is still much greater than it was previous to the war. In the last two or three years many farmers had been forced to borrow in order to carry on, and a considerable part of the year's revenue will be hypothecated to clear off at least part of these obligations. Despite this, business is picking up in the West, goods are moving more freely, and there are prospects of a fairly active winter season. One might say that conditions tend to emphasise the stability of the West. It has had a period of depression, due to falling crop prices, but it is showing an ability to clear off its debts and to go forward on sound economic lines."—*Manitoba Free Press*.

From the Prairies to British Columbia.

"Say what we like of the prairie farmers as politicians, they are a large part of the material which will make the future population of this Province. There are no statistics showing how many of the residents of British Columbia have lived on the prairies. They include much of the city population and an equal or greater share of the families on the land, especially of the fruit-growers. We need not speculate on the reasons for this movement further than to say that it does not indicate a want of confidence in the prairie country. On the contrary, it is in most cases a proof that prairie farming has been profitable. The farmer who has done well on the plains, feeling in advancing years a desire to escape the prairie winter, may leave his sons to grow grain while he busies himself about an orchard in this Province or takes life more easily in a coast town. He may still be an absentee grain-grower, or only a winter absentee. But he has already earned the right to choose a home by the sea, or among the hills, or in some garden by river or lake that reminds him of the far eastern land of his birth."—*Vancouver Province*.

Brief and Breezy.

"The country's safe. New Brunswick has a record potato crop."—*Ottawa Journal*.

"A Manitoba editor says he can think of no sweeter music than the sound of coal dropping down his cellar chute."—*Vancouver Province*.

"There is something in a name. Get the habit of saying 'National' instead of 'C.N.R.' and think nationally about the system."—*Toronto Globe*.

"A story from the East tells about some men who went out to hunt a rabbit and found a wild cat. This is not an unusual experience in life."—*Manitoba Free Press*.

"Some of us who have had our unfenced front lawns ruined by outsiders have been rapidly coming to the conclusion that the English idea was the right one."—*Edmonton Journal*.

"There might be some satisfaction in a man being shot for a moose, but a Maine man who was shot in mistake for an owl surely has a case against the hunter."—*Manitoba Free Press*.

"Bonar Law is perhaps best compared to Sir Robert Borden. Like Borden, he lacks personality, magnetism, but he has Borden's sound judgment, his sincerity, his patriotism, his executive ability, his courage, and his industry."—*London Free Press*.

"Sir Lomer Gouin says that Canada will retain the Liberal Government for 10 years, and in that time will achieve a population of 12 millions. To both of which worthy ends his native Province will contribute rather more than its share."—*Ottawa Journal*.

PURELY PERSONAL

All communications for this page must be duly authenticated, and should reach us on Tuesday morning before the date of publication.

The Duke of Devonshire and Earl Haig are to receive the freedom of Derby in recognition of their services to the nation and Empire.

The Hon. J. A. Robb, Minister of Trade and Commerce, is due at Marseilles on January 20, en route to London from Australia.

The Hon. P. C. Larkin entertained the Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, Sir Frederick Becker, Col. Osborne, and Col. Reid Hyde to lunch on Tuesday.

The same day the High Commissioner saw Mr. Duncan Marshall, prior to his return to Canada, and attended a meeting convened by Mr. Joynson Hicks, Secretary of the Department of Overseas Trade, in connection with the British Empire Exhibition.

On Wednesday of last week the High Commissioner had an interview with Mr. William Phillips, European manager of the Canadian National Railways; and on Thursday he saw Mr. J. Obed Smith, Canadian Superintendent of Emigration, on his return from a visit to Canada.

Mr. L. D. Wilgress, Canadian Trade Commissioner, called on the High Commissioner on Friday of last week, prior to leaving for Hamburg to take up his duties as Trade Commissioner there.

Lady Strathcona gave an informal house dance at her residence in Dorchester Street West, Montreal, on December 12, in honour of her daughter-in-law, the Hon. Mrs. Arthur Howard, and her daughter, Lady Congleton.

Sir George and Lady Perley, who have been spending a few weeks at Hot Springs, Virginia, and also visiting Boston and Concord, returned to Ottawa on November 28, and are staying at the Chateau Laurier.

The Lord Mayor of London has consented to be a Vice-President of the British Empire League during his year of office.

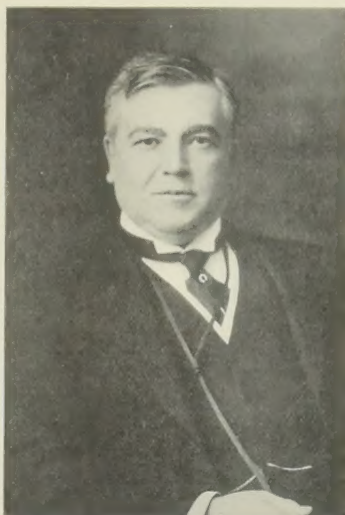
Sir Edward Mackay Edgar has recently registered his colours under the rules of the Jockey Club, and has a few jumpers in training.

Major J. P. U. Archambault, D.S.O., M.C. and Legion of Honour, of the Royal 22nd Regiment, has been appointed Aide-Camp to the Governor-General, Lord Byng of Vimy, in place of Major C. P. Vanier, D.S.O., M.C., who has left for Canada to take a staff course at Camberley.

Mr. F. C. Wade, K.C., Agent-General for British Columbia, was one of the guests at the farewell dinner given by Ye Knytte President (Sir Trevor Dawson), and Ye Knyttes of Ye Rounde Table Club to H.H. Prince Tadashija Shimadzu, M.V.O., at Simpsons on December 7, and was one of the responders to the toast of "The Guests."

Lord Apsley, M.P. for Southampton, has been appointed unpaid Parliamentary Secretary to Sir William Joynson-Hicks, Parliamentary Secretary of the Overseas Trade Department.

The Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, Speaker of the Canadian House of Commons, who is Joint-President of the branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association in the



HON. RODOLPHE LEMIEUX, M.P.
Speaker of the Dominion House of Commons.

Canadian Parliament, was the guest at a luncheon given by the Association at Westminster on Thursday. He sails for Canada to-day.

Mr. R. W. Dalton, H.M. Trade Commissioner in New Zealand, who is shortly to proceed to Canada as H.M. Senior Trade Commissioner there, will act as secretary to the Board of Trade Enquiry into the British Empire Exhibition.

Captain the Hon. Alexander Ramsay has assumed command at Portland of the light cruiser *Dunedin*, to which he was recently appointed. Since his marriage to Princess Patricia of Connaught, Captain Ramsay has been Naval Attaché at the British Embassy in Paris, and this is his first independent command.

Lady Brittain, who fills the chair of the Council of the Society of Women Journalists, held a reception of its members in the Harcourt Room of the House of Commons last week, which was attended by the President, Viscountess Burnham, Miss McLeod Moore, Miss Billington, and others. Those present also included Mr. Bonar Law, the Prime Minister, Mrs. Lloyd George, Lady Beaverbrook, Lady Hamar Greenwood, Sir Harry Brittain, M.P., Sir Campbell Stuart, Colonel Grant Morden, M.P., Sir Arthur Holbrook, M.P., and Sir Howard d'Egville.

Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Burke, of Montreal, are spending the winter at Cannes, in the Riviera.

Mr. and Mrs. D. J. McDougall, of Ottawa, are in London, en route to the South of France.

Lieut. W. J. R. Beech, R.C.N., has now been appointed to H.M.S. *Wakeful*, instead of H.M.S. *Dido*.

Mrs. H. S. Osler gave a series of entertainments at her house in Toronto before leaving for Egypt last month.

Mrs. F. W. Thompson, of Montreal, left New York on December 6, to spend some time travelling in Europe.

Mr. Henry Joseph, of Montreal, is sailing for Europe to join Mrs. Joseph, and they will spend Christmas in Rome.

Lady Drummond, who has been residing at 448 Sherbrooke Street West, Montreal, has removed to 216 Drummond Street.

Miss E. Montizambert left London on Friday to join Mrs. Alan Sullivan in Florence. She will be in Italy for about five weeks.

Miss Kathleen Turner, daughter of Lieut.-General Sir Richard and Lady Turner, of Quebec, is one of the débutantes this season.

Sir Frederick and Lady Williams-Taylor were the week-end guests of the Governor-General and Lady Byng at Ottawa last month.

Mrs. W. Rich, of 45 Portland Place, London, W.1, sailed for Canada on Wednesday to spend the winter with Sir George and Lady Foster at Ottawa.

Mrs. J. M. Wilson and the Misses Wilson, of Montreal, have left there for a trip round the world, and will spend the Christmas season with relatives in Scotland.

Mrs. Rose Henderson, of Montreal, is representing the Canadian Section of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom at the conference at The Hague this month.

Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Bickford, of Toronto, after visiting Spain, will join Mr. Bickford's mother in Nice. Miss Grace Delamere, niece of Mr. Bickford, is accompanying them.

Sir Alexander Mackenzie, President of the Brazil Traction, Light and Power Company, and Lady Mackenzie, left London last Saturday for Italy, where they will remain for several months.

Prof. J. B. Porter, of the Department of Mines, McGill University, has been appointed a member of the Council of the Institution of Civil Engineers, London, England. Dr. Porter, who is president of the Advisory Committee of the organization in Canada, is the only Canadian on the newly-elected Council.

Mr. and Mrs. J. K. L. Ross left Montreal on November 21, for Vancouver, whence they sailed on November 28 by the *Empress of Russia* for Manila, where they will be the guests of Mrs. Ross's sister, Mrs. McKinnon, for some time. They will also visit Japan and China, and expect to be away for about two months.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

Of Special Interest to Visiting Canadians.

DECEMBER 15.—The Prince of Wales attends birthday celebration of "Toc H." at the Guildhall, 8.45.

DECEMBER 15.—Song recital by Helen Henschel, Wigmore Hall, 8.30.

DECEMBER 16.—Football: Canadian Banks, First XI. v. Amexco, at Elmers End, Croydon; Reserve XI. v. London and Lancashire S.C., at Preston Road.

DECEMBER 16.—Vocal and pianoforte recital by George Swidenbank and Ernestine Heasman, Wigmore Hall, 8.15.

DECEMBER 18.—Queen Mary's Hospital for the East End—Annual Festival Dinner, Liverpool Street Hotel, 7.

DECEMBER 18.—Victoria League: The Hon. Gertrude Kinnaird on "Personal Impressions of India," 22 Eccleston Square, 5.

DECEMBER 20.—The Westminster Play—"The Andria" of Terence, 7.30.

DECEMBER 21.—In aid of the Hospitals of London Combined Appeal—World's Dancing Championship, Queen's Hall.

DECEMBER 21.—Pianoforte recital by MacArthur Ovenden, Wigmore Hall, 8.15.

DECEMBER 22.—The Prince of Wales presides at the Annual Meeting of the Presidents of the League of Mercy, St. James's Palace, 3.

DECEMBER 22.—Olympia: Circus and Christmas Fair opens (till January 20).

DECEMBER 28.—Under Princess Christian's Special Patronage, Children's Fancy Dress Ball at the Royal School of Needlework, Exhibition Road, S.W., 3.30. Tickets from the Royal School.

DECEMBER 28.—Scientific Novelties Exhibition in aid of the London Hospitals Combined Appeal, King's College, 2-5 and 6-9.

DECEMBER 29.—Royal Colonial Institute: Lt.-Comdr. A. S. Elwell Sutton, R.N., on "Round the Indian Ocean," illustrated lecture for young people, Edward VII. Rooms, Hotel Victoria, 3.

PURELY PERSONAL—continued.

Rev. Dr. E. J. Peck and Mrs. Peck, of Ottawa, will spend the winter at Bourne-mouth.

Mr. G. Horne Russell, R.C.A., of Montreal, was elected President of the Royal Canadian Academy of Arts at the meeting of that body held at the Art Gallery, Ottawa, last month.

Mrs. Alfred Thompson, of Ottawa, and her daughter, Alfreda, have arrived in Switzerland. Miss Thompson will attend school in Lucerne, while Mrs. Thompson expects to spend the winter in Geneva.

At the office of the Consul-General for the Republic of Poland in Montreal, the Order of Polonia Restituta was conferred upon Dr. J. L. Todd, of McGill University, and Colonel A. D. LePan and Major C. R. Young, both of Toronto University.

Mr. Maurice Goor, who has been Belgian Consul-General to Canada for a number of years, has left Ottawa for Belgium to join his wife and family in Brussels. Several entertainments were given in his honour prior to his departure.

Dr. Marion Bostock, eldest daughter of the Hon. Hewitt Bostock, Speaker of the Senate, left Victoria recently on her way to India, where she will engage in medical work for the next three years. Dr. Bostock, who was recently acting as house-surgeon in one of the leading London hospitals, has been spending the past few months at her father's ranch at Monte Creek, B.C. The Hon. Hewitt Bostock is recovering from the effects of a fall from his horse recently.

ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES.

At Holy Trinity Church, Eastbourne, on December 9, Drew, eldest son of Col. and Mrs. A. T. Thompson, Ottawa, was married to Lydia, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Milne, of Eastbourne.

The wedding took place on November 18, in All Saints' Church, Toronto, of Mr. Isaac Benson Lucas, K.C., to Edith Jane, daughter of the late Mr. Samuel Trees and Mrs. Trees, of "Mayfield," Sherbourne Street, Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Ellis, of Westmount, P.Q., announce the marriage, on December 1, at Erskine Church, Montreal, of their eldest daughter, Dorothy Mildred, to Mr. Vincent Eric Walker, eldest son of Sidney H. Walker, of Pointe Claire.

Mr. and Mrs. George H. Robb, of Knowlton, Que., announce the engagement of their only daughter, Marion Davis, to Mr. Lee Anderson Boyd, son of Mr. and Mrs. William S. Boyd, of Macan, N.S. The marriage will take place early in January.

At St. Andrew's Church, South Cowichan, on November 7, the marriage took place of Miss Elizabeth Ellen Stewart, elder daughter of Mrs. W. S. Stewart, of South Cowichan, to Frank Alexander Whitehouse, son of Mrs. Little, of Victoria, B.C.

The wedding took place on November 17, at Christ Church, Victoria, B.C., of Miss Florence Viola Jones, daughter of Mrs. Dillon, of Seattle, and granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Jones, of Victoria, to Mr. Talbot Van Antwerp, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Van Antwerp, of Okanagan Valley.

The marriage will take place to-day, in Toronto, of Leonard Chester Russell, late Royal Fusiliers and R.A.F., youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. John Russell, of London, to Mary Eileen Cotton, younger daughter of the late Francis W. Cotton, of Halifax, N.S., and Mrs. Weston Brock, of 110 Forest Hill Road, Toronto.

The wedding has taken place quietly at Holmewood, Lockwood, Sask., the country home of the bride's parents, of Caroline Marguerite Greta, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. White, of Ottawa, to Mr. Harry E. Forde, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Forde, of "Ingle-side," Grove Park, Kent, England.

The marriage of Norah Frances, daughter of the late Charles S. Moore, M.D., and Mrs. Moore, of London, Ont., to Alfred St. Clair Ryley, of Montreal, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Ryley, of Winnipeg, took place on November 20, in London, Ont. Mr. and Mrs. Ryley will reside at 313 Cote des Neiges Road, Montreal.

The engagement is announced between Eric Albert Cleveland, M.C. (the King's Regiment), only son of Mr. A. Cleveland, of Park Langley, Beckenham, and Audrey, eldest daughter of Lieut.-Colonel E. R. Wayland, C.M.G., and Mrs. Wayland, Monks Horton Park, Hythe, Kent, and Fort William, Ont. The marriage is to take place in February. Col. Wayland was second-in-command of the 28th Battalion, C.E.F., afterwards commanded the 44th Battalion in France, and was at G.H.Q. He gave up his large estate during the war for use by the Canadian Red Cross Society as a convalescent hospital.

WHERE TO GO AND WHAT TO SEE.

A Weekly Bulletin of Amusement Round London.

OUT-OF-DOORS.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, Regent's Park.

INDOORS.

THEATRES, ETC.

ALHAMBRA, Charing Cross Road.

COLISEUM, St. Martin's Lane.

DALY'S, Leicester Square.—"The Lady of the Rose."

DRURY LANE.—"Decameron Nights."

DUKE OF YORK'S, St. Martin's Lane.—"The Merchant of Venice" (Opera).

GAIETY, Strand.—"The Last Waltz" (José Collins).

HIS MAJESTY'S, Haymarket.—"East of Suez."

LYRIC, Hammersmith.—"The Beggar's Opera."

MASKELYN'S THEATRE OF MYSTERY, Langham Place.

PRINCE OF WALES, Coventry Street.—"The Co-Optimists."

QUEEN'S, Shaftesbury Avenue.—"Bluebeard's Eighth Wife" (Madge Titheradge, Norman McKinnell).

ST. MARTIN'S, West Street, Charing Cross Road.—"Loyalties" and "Shall We Join the Ladies?"

WYNDHAM'S, Charing Cross Road.—"Dear Brutus" (Gerald du Maurier).

EXHIBITIONS AND SHOWS.

CRYSTAL PALACE, Sydenham.—Imperial War Exhibition.

GIEVES ART GALLERY, 22, Old Bond Street.—Exhibition by Charles Simpson, R.I., (Screens), Ruth Simpson (Portraits), and Lt.-Com. G. F. Bradshaw, D.S.O. (Sea and Ships). Open till December 23.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S Exhibition, Baker Street.

K.C. AS C.P.R. DIRECTOR.

Mr. W. N. Tilley, K.C., who was recently added to the Board of Directors of the Canadian Pacific Railway, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Sir John Eaton, is one of the leaders of the Canadian Bar. He has, in addition, specialised in railway legal work, and has been actively engaged as counsel in all the larger railroad questions in Canada since 1914.

Mr. Tilley's connection with the Canadian Pacific began about 10 years ago, when he became special counsel for the company, handling all their important appeals and acting as counsel in various rate enquiries. His connection became more intimate in 1918, when, upon the election of Mr. E. W. Beatty to the presidency of the company, he was appointed consulting counsel.

Mr. Tilley's wide experience in constitutional railway and corporation cases has resulted in his being retained both in the Canadian Courts and in the Privy Council in most of the important issues of the past 10 or 12 years. His first outstanding case was the International Fisheries Arbitration at the Hague, where he appeared as one of the counsel for Canada and Newfoundland. He has successively appeared as counsel for the Dominion Government in the Canadian Northern arbitration and the Grand Trunk arbitration, for the Ontario Government in the Ottawa school case, and for the City of Toronto in the arbitration to fix the price to be paid to the Toronto Railway Company for its property.

Mr. Tilley was born at Bowmanville, Ontario, in 1868, the son of the late Dr. W. E. Tilley, Inspector of Public and High Schools. He was called to the Bar in 1894, and was gold medalist in his final year in Law at Osgoode Hall. He was created a K.C. in 1916.

Perhaps the outstanding characteristic of the C.P.R.'s new director is his great mental capacity and physical vigour, which enable him to grapple with one important case after another without apparent fatigue. He is a prodigious worker, an alert and resourceful counsel in Court. His coolness and clearness in argument are conspicuous, and have earned for him many appreciations in the Courts in Canada and in England.

CANADA'S MINERAL RESOURCES.

Industries Offering Opportunities for British Capital and Settlers.

CANADA, with only one-half of 1 per cent. of the population of the world, produces 60 per cent. of its cobalt, 88 per cent. of its asbestos, 85 per cent. of its nickel, 12 per cent. of its silver, and 1 per cent. of its gold and copper.

Canada's rich mineral resources offer great opportunities for development, and in that development British settlers and British capitalists might play a large part.

The following are the principal economic minerals produced in Canada (with production in 1920):

Arsenic (2,408 tons, \$313,571); asbestos (109,573 tons, \$14,792,201); barytes (\$132,000); building and ornamental stone, marble, and grindstones (\$8,104,000); cement (6,652,000 barrels, \$14,800,000); clays and clay products (\$10,533,000); coal (10,624,000 tons, \$77,327,000); cobalt (593,920 lb., \$1,884,800); copper (81,155,300 lb., \$14,100,000); corundum and artificial abrasives (105 tons); chromite (10,500 tons, \$244,084).

Feldspar (30,851 tons, \$274,075); fluor spar (11,229 tons, \$200,446); gold (706,912 oz., \$15,853,478); graphite, talc, and manganese (1,322 tons, \$92,241); gypsum (429,144 tons, \$1,870,000); iron (1,090,318 short tons, of which 75,809 were from domestic ores); lead (33,985,974 lb., \$3,038,340).

Magnetite (18,378 tons, \$512,750); molybdenum; nickel (91,130,000 lb., \$24,500,000); natural gas (6,901,284,000 cubic feet, \$4,225,887); oil shales and petroleum (109,937 barrels, \$821,515); pyrites (174,744 tons, \$522,704); salt (210,211 tons, \$1,547,879); silver (13,000,000 oz., \$12,908,000); zinc (40,100,200 lb., \$3,081,149).

Enquiries regarding investment in connection with Canadian mineral development, or regarding industrial openings in any of these directions should be addressed to the Editor of *Canada*, 110 St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C.2, and marked "Min."

(Other photographs on centre double page.)

CANADIAN ASBESTOS.

Nearly Whole World's Needs Supplied.

Canada, as already stated, produces over 80 per cent. of the world's output of asbestos. In pre-war days Russia ranked second as a producer, but to-day it is not a competitor in the asbestos market. The industry in Southern Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa is rapidly extending, and for certain grades these countries are becoming competitors with Canadian fibres. The United States, although producing only a very few tons of asbestos yearly, utilises the greater portion of the asbestos produced in the world, and has built up a large industry and also a profitable export trade in manufactured articles.

The value of Great Britain's exports of manufactured goods is about one-half that of the United States production, although the number of tons of asbestos used is only about 15 per cent. of the amount of United States consumption. This indicates that the fibres used in the British industry are largely of the better grades, the American goods including large quantities of such articles as pipe covering and building materials, for which shorter fibres are used. Canada, although producing nearly the whole of the world's output, imports manufactures of asbestos valued at about a million dollars yearly, which would appear to show that the manufacturing end of the asbestos industry can be much further developed in the Dominion.

Before 1880 asbestos was mined only in Italy, and only a limited quantity was produced at very high prices. It was only when the Canadian resources entered the market in 1885 that the industry began to develop, and even then the demand slackened after a short time. Changes were, however, made in the method of mining, and a few years later what is to-day one of the most important industries for which Canada supplies the raw material started to develop on sound commercial lines. New uses have been found for the fibre and the demand under normal conditions makes the asbestos industry one of the most flourishing and prosperous in the Dominion. The demand for asbestos fibres during the war also helped in the development of the South African and Rhodesian deposits, and to-day the industry in these countries is on a sound basis and for certain purposes the product is able to compete with the Canadian fibre, except in No. 1 Crude, which is a Canadian speciality.

The Canadian chrysotile variety is essentially a hydrated silicate of magnesium. It has great tensile strength and flexibility, resists attacks of acids, and has remarkable fire-resisting qualities. It is also a good insulator for both heat and electricity, and is well adapted for spinning. Extensive deposits occur in the townships of Thetford, Broughton, and Coleraine, in the Province of Quebec.

Most of the asbestos consumed in the United States is mined in Canada. There are, however, several promising mines that

have been opened in Arizona, which are now producing a grade of asbestos that is claimed to be equal to the Canadian product, and also, because it is entirely fire-proof, is particularly adapted for electrical insulation purposes. It is said to have neither the same tensile strength nor the same amount of the Canadian trade characteristic, but it can be used in connection with it for spinning. Only the high grade of potassium fibre is being produced, owing to the difficulty in removing ammonia pollution.

Although the United States produces a relatively small quantity of asbestos, the manufacturers of asbestos and materials hold the foremost position in the asbestos industry. This is largely due to the close proximity of the Canadian asbestos to the American centres of industry, and because a large number of the most valuable Canadian mines are owned or controlled by American capital.

A memorandum compiled by the Natural Resources Intelligence Branch of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, from



MINING ASBESTOS AT THETFORD MINES, QUEBEC.

which these facts are taken, shows that in 1921 Canada produced 123,709 tons of unwrought asbestos, and exported 85,394 tons, value \$5,081,272, and her imports and exports of manufactured asbestos were respectively valued at \$575,153 and \$201,274.

STOCK-RAISERS' OUTLOOK.

Mr. Pat Burns, of Calgary, says that in the stock-raising industry conditions are undoubtedly improving. The improvement is gradual, but things are on the up-grade. His great regret is that so many people are rushing their stock to market, where they are being sacrificed.

He urgently advises all farmers and stockmen, wherever possible, to hold on to their cattle until February, March, or April, when they will be able to make money out of them. Although he does not look upon the lifting of the British embargo on Canadian cattle as the one solution of the cattle-raising problem in the West, Mr. Burns nevertheless admits that it will undoubtedly help the situation.

"The next ten years will be banner years for the Province of Quebec," said the Hon. Frank Carrel in an address to the Montreal Y.M.C.A. "Everyone has a part in the development of the resources of the Province, and with everyone here working in an optimistic spirit, the future of this part of Canada will be assured."

CANADIAN law requires that Cheese made from milk from which any part of the fat (cream) has been removed, should be branded "Skimmilk Cheese." The result is that all Canadian is made from whole milk. Consumers who ask "Canadian" may be assured of getting a pure and unadulterated product.



ONTARIO



PROVINCE.

OTTAWA.—The beautiful home of Dr. and Mrs. Henry M. Ami, 543 Laurier Avenue East, has been sold to Mr. J. Ambrose O'Brien, managing director of M. J. O'Brien, Limited. The property has a frontage of almost 200 feet on Laurier Avenue, facing Strathcona Park, and it is understood Mr. O'Brien is paying about \$80,000 for the property. The house now owned by Mr. O'Brien at 453 Laurier Avenue will be purchased by Dr. and Mrs. Ami for about \$35,000.

TORONTO.—The Horse Show at the Royal Winter Agricultural Show, just held here, was bigger than the celebrated Madison Square Show in New York. It had 160 exhibitors and 1,200 entries. American breeders who have never before shown in Canada were represented.

A typical example of the remarkable rise in Eastern Canadian farm land values during the last 25 years is contained in the announcement that at the Bruce County sales of lands at Walkerton recently 100 acre-farms, which were purchased in 1892 for the small sum of 25 cents per acre, were sold for between \$5,000 and \$10,000.

Mr. Edward Douglas Armour, K.C., of this city, who died on October 3 last, left an estate valued at \$162,683, the bulk of which is bequeathed to his six children.

KINGSTON.—Mr. A. D. Winspeare, of Queen's University, who is in his final year in Arts, has been awarded a Rhodes' scholarship. He is President of the College Debating Society.

BROCKVILLE.—The City Assessor reports 9,380 people in Brockville this year, as opposed to 9,377 for 1921. The report also shows an increase in the assessment from \$7,221,130 to \$7,647,225. There is an increase of \$35,575 in the assessment on land, one of \$398,450 on improvements, one of \$14,475 on business, and a decrease of \$22,375 on income.

KITCHENER.—Messrs. P. H. Secord and Sons, of Brantford, have been awarded the contract for the construction of the new city hall. The total cost of the new building, exclusive of the land, will be \$277,604.

OSHAWA.—The local plant of the General Motors of Canada, Ltd., here is now working to capacity, employing 2,700 men, the largest number in its history. Another 1,000 are engaged at Walkerville, and 500 in other parts of the country.

PORT ARTHUR.—The population for 1922 is 15,681, as compared with 15,629 last year, according to the assessment just completed.

—The power needs of the city have increased so as to demand all available power being developed by the equipment of Cameron Falls. To provide for future additions to the service, Port Arthur Public Utilities Commission has requested the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario to command construction of an additional unit of the Nipigon Development.

—Plant is now being installed in the mills of the Provincial Paper Mills, Ltd., here, and by the Fort William Paper Company. The Port Arthur mills are putting in a 40-ton-a-day capacity book print mill, and the Fort William Company two newsprint paper-making machines.

FORT WILLIAM.—Over 60,000,000 bushels will be the capacity of Fort William elevators when the present 57,000,000 capacity is augmented in 1923. Even without additional facilities the twin ports now lead the world in grain elevator accommodation.

NOVA



SCOTIA.

HALIFAX.—Opening the Halifax 1922-23 winter port season, the White Star liner *Canopic* arrived here on November 26 from Bremen and Southampton.

SYDNEY.—The fire which swept an entire block on November 22 involved about 500 feet of frontage on Charlotte Street. The department store of Crowell's, Limited, lost its stock; while the Elman Block and the Greenwell Building were both destroyed with their contents.

QUEBEC



PROVINCE.

MONTREAL.—Gross receipts of \$22,891 resulted from the Poppy Day campaign in this city on Armistice Day.

—The roof and top floor of the School of Surgery of the University of Montreal were damaged by fire on November 1. The fire lasted four hours, and is believed to have been of incendiary origin. This was the third fire in Montreal University in three years, and the second in three weeks.

A new topographical map of the city, showing the latest ward divisions, has been prepared by Mr. E. P. J. Courval, chief draftsman of the city. The total area of the city is 32,155.15 acres, of which 2,152 are water. There are 1,517 streets, with a total length of 836 miles, of which 608 miles have been taken over by the city. Sidewalks, with a total length of 707.6 miles, are computed to cover 1,421 acres of land. Improved streets, with a total length of 383.5 miles, are divided as follows: 151.3 asphalted, 139.9 macadamised, and 55.6 in granite blocks or scoria. Streets remaining to be paved aggregate 450.7 miles.

—The Dominion Bridge Company has been awarded the contract for erecting the steel skeleton of the new city hall at a cost of \$124,450.

—Dr. J. W. Bonner reports there were 88,749 births, as against 80,328 the previous year, which makes the ratio 37.57 per thousand of population. Roman Catholic births were 81,994 and non-Catholic 6,755—male, 46,705 and 42,044 female, which is a ratio of 107 boys to 100 girls. The number of marriages was 18,650, of which 2,854 were non-Catholic. The non-Catholic marriages in 1920 were 3,320. The total of deaths was 33,433, or 14.15 per 1,000, as compared with a rate of 16.35 the year previous. The number of non-Catholic deaths was 4,178. There is a falling-off in the death-rate, 7,252 persons fewer having died in 1921 than in 1920.

NEW



BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON.—Captain J. Medill Patterson, one of the editors of the *Chicago Tribune*, on a hunting trip in the Rocky Brook district, accompanied by Mr. W. Harry Allen, President of the New Brunswick Guides' Association, was successful in killing a bull moose with antlers spreading 47 inches.

ST. JOHN.—The contract between the City and the New Brunswick Electric Commission for a minimum of 10,000,000 and a maximum of 15,000,000 kilowatt hours of electric current per year from the Provincial Development Commission has been signed, but it is not expected that preparations for the use of the current in the city will be completed before May 1.

—The employment situation in St. John this winter will be from 50 to 75 per cent. better than it was last winter, according to a review of the situation given by Mr. W. J. Ryan, superintendent of the local branch of the Dominion Employment Bureau.

BATHURST.—On November 21 Mr. John C. Robichaud, who has been a member of the Provincial Legislature since 1917, was elected by acclamation to succeed the Hon. O. Turgeon, elevated to the Senate, as representative of Gloucester County in the House of Commons.

—On November 26 the C.P.R. liner *Marbourn*, the first passenger steamer of the 1922-23 season, arrived here.

The lumber cut on the Restigouche River and tributaries extending into the Province of Quebec is conservatively estimated at between 75 and 80 million feet. Such a cut is three times as great as that made last season.

A road map covering the whole of the Province is being prepared by the New Brunswick Automobile Association, and will be available for distribution in time for the next tourist season.

CANADIAN Cheese has had the reputation for many years of being the best in quality of any of its type imported into the United Kingdom.

FROM EAST TO WEST

MANITOBA

PROVINCE.

WINNIPEG.—Dr. Ross Mitchell, of this city, has been chosen President of the Manitoba Medical Mummy Association. Other officers elected were: Vice-President, Dr. S. C. Barager, Mental Hospital, Brandon; secretary, Dr. A. P. MacKinnon, Winnipeg.

—For the first time in the history of the city, Winnipeg elected a Mayor endorsed by the Independent Labour party on November 25, when Mr. S. J. Farmer, M.L.A., was returned as Chief Magistrate with a large majority over Alderman J. K. Sparling. Mr. Farmer was twice an unsuccessful candidate for Mayor. The complete returns were: Farmer, 15,482; Sparling, 12,572.

BRANDON.—On November 24 Mayor H. Cater was re-elected, defeating ex-Mayor George Dinsdale by a majority of about 600.

—The Manitoba Medical Association has elected Dr. S. J. S. Peirce, Brandon, as President, Dr. D. A. Stewart, Ninette, and Dr. Lachance, St. Boniface, Vice-Presidents; secretary, Dr. N. W. Warner, Winnipeg; and Dr. L. J. Carter, Brandon, treasurer.

SASKAT-

CHEWAN.

REGINA.—Substantial and profitable progress during the past year was the feature of the directors' report presented at the annual meeting of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Co., Ltd., held here on November 22. The year's operations showed a net profit of \$403,050 against \$279,413 the previous year. There were 327 delegates present and 50 visiting shareholders.

—The announcement is made by Canadian Pacific officials that the Stirling-Weyburn branch was now completed and ready for traffic. Up to December the line had not gone beyond Manyberries; it is now being connected up with Altawan, a stretch of about 44 miles.

SASKATOON.—A Hungarian settler at Lestock, near here, grew four acres of tobacco this year. Samples were tested 'n a Quebec tobacco factory, and are said to be of good quality.

—The Order-in-Council closing the export liquor warehouses of Saskatchewan on December 15 has been officially gazetted.

Mr. George Langley was re-elected President of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company at the annual organization meeting of the directors; Mr. J. A. Maharg, Vice-President; and Mr. J. B. Musselman managing director. These three form the executive of the company. Mr. W. C. Mills was elected secretary, and Mr. F. E. Peterkin treasurer. The latter was also appointed to the position of assistant general manager.

MAPLE CREEK.—The largest field of corn in Western Canada, and possibly in the Dominion, is owned by Mr. John H. Smith, of Maple Creek. It consists of 125 acres of corn in a solid block. The crop is estimated to contain 1,000 tons.

ALBERTA

PROVINCE.

EDMONTON.—Citizens are now able to talk to those in Salt Lake City, Utah, 1,100 miles away, as a result of telephone connection established between the Alberta Government system and the Mountain States system, which serve some of the Western States.

—As a result of a campaign launched by the Hon. V. W. Smith, Minister of Telephones, there has been considerable increase in the number of rural 'phones now in use, and the Government now controls 32,000 'phones.

—There will be no Provincial income tax legislation introduced at the coming session of the Legislature, the Premier has informed the Calgary Board of Trade, in answer to an enquiry.

—Train service has now been inaugurated over the 12-mi. extension of the Alberta Government Railway west of Lacombe. There will be now three trains a week over the line from Lacombe to the new terminus and back.

Work on the new United Irrigation project near Cardston has been completed, and it will be in use next spring. The capital cost of the project is estimated at \$22 an acre.

CALGARY. On November 17 more than 1,500 people attended the funeral of Mr. R. C. I. The funeral service was conducted by Captain the Rev. Robert Pearson, M.L.A.

Mr. W. M. Davidson, ex-M.L.A., editor of the *Morning Albertan*, announces his candidature for the seat made vacant by the death of Mr. Edwards.

Mr. L. F. Cherry, K.C., has been elected President of the Calgary Canadian Club for the forthcoming year; and Lieut.-Colonel Pearkes, A.C., and Mr. John S. Mayor, Vice.

PEACE RIVER.—Just north of this town, which is 55 miles north of the International Boundary, a farmer, Pendell Bush, ripened 1,000 lb. of tomatoes of the best quality this season. At Fort Vermilion, 100 miles farther north, tomatoes, cucumbers, pumpkins, and musk melons were matured. Wheat is stated to be "No. 1 Hard, as usual," and the hay crop very abundant.

GRANDE PRAIRIE.—Settlement of the Peace River Country is continuing at a healthy rate, and this year more than 1,300 settlers have secured farms in Northern Alberta through homesteading.

BRITISH

COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA.—All over the Province lumbering operations have taken on a new lease of life, and an interesting development is the erection of a railway line, 40 miles long, on Vancouver Island for the Victoria Lumber and Manufacturing Company, which will open up some of the finest timber stands on the Island. The company proposes, says the *Prince Rupert News*, to increase the capacity of its mill at Chemainus to 1,000,000 feet a day provided the lumber market remains good.

Survey by the Canadian Pacific Railway of the mineral resources in the railway belt of Vancouver Island, preparatory to the development of these resources, will be completed during 1923, according to assurances from the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to the Hon. William Sloan, Minister of Mines.

The honey harvested this year totals 711,356 lb., according to the Provincial apiarist.

—September was the greatest month in the history of this port for the receipt of silk, and the Canadian Pacific steamships led all transportation companies in the volume of business handled. During the month a total of 36,886 bales of silk were received via Yokohama, of which the Canadian Pacific carried 10,676 bales. The Osaka Shosen Kaisha was second with 7,760 bales, and the Admiral Line third.

VANCOUVER.—H.M.S. *Capetown*, of the British North America and West Indies squadron, after a 10-day visit, left on November 30 for Tacoma, proceeding thence to the Hawaiian Islands and back to her base at Bermuda. Captain Edward R. Jones and his officers and crew were heartily welcomed and entertained.

—An estate of the net value of \$492,177 was left by the late Mr. Percy W. Charleson, broker, Vancouver, who was killed in an automobile accident at Unity, Sask., on September 26.

—Certain Vancouver interests, represented by Mr. MacMarling, Vice-President of the British Columbia Breweries, Ltd., have purchased the business and plant of the British Columbia Distillery at New Westminster. Mr. Marling states that the consideration involved upwards of a million dollars.

—Fred Deal, a negro, was found guilty of the murder of Constable R. G. McBeath, V.C., in the city streets last September, and he was sentenced to be hanged on January 12.

KELOWNA.—Mr. Richard Smith, of East Kelowna, B.C., was acclaimed as the best Canadian apple grower at the Winter Fair held in Toronto. He captured the sweetstakes prize for the best box of apples of any variety on exhibition in any section.

SHIPMENTS of Canadian Creamery Butter to the United Kingdom are increasing. Ask your grocer 'or 't. It is good butter.

CANADA'S
RICH MINERAL
RESOURCES.



WORKS OF THE ALBERTA CLAY PRO



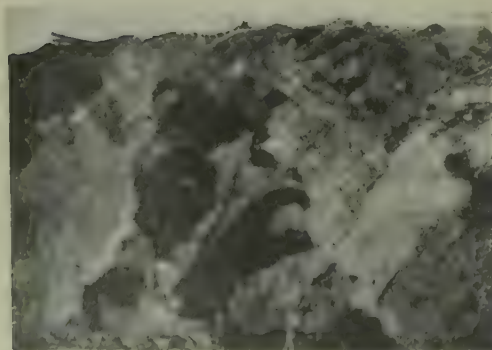
A COBALT (ONTARIO) SILVER MINE.



OPENING UP A COPPER PROSPECT IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.



A NANAIMO (BRITISH COLUMBIA) COAL MINE.



INE AT THETFORD, QUEBEC.



TAR AND CHEMICAL WORKS AT SYDNEY, NOVA SCOTIA.

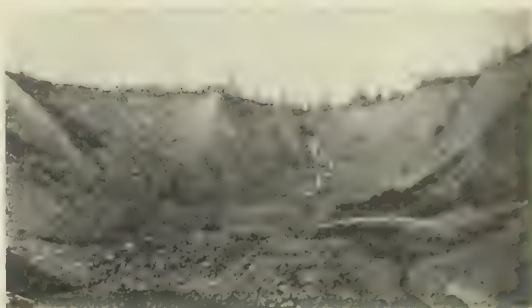


PULP MILL, MEDICINE HAT, ALBERTA.

Some Directions in which
British Capital might help
Development. (See page
249)



AN OUTCROP OF GRAPHITE IN BUCKINGHAM, QUEBEC.



HYDRAULIC GOLD MINING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA



BLAST FURNACES AT SAULT STE. MARIE, ONTARIO.



PRESSED BRICK WORKS IN SASKATCHEWAN.



CEMENT WORKS AT SASKATCHEWAN.

LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING COMPANY, LIMITED, MONTREAL - - CANADA.

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Descriptive Booklets and Invitation Tickets may be obtained from nearest British Trade Commissioner, or on request to the Secretary, British Industries Fair, 35 Old Queen Street, Westminster, London, or the Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Birmingham, England.

SECOND BIGGEST WHEAT CROP. 1922 Only Beaten by 1915.

Canada's wheat crop this year was the second biggest in the history of the agriculture of the Dominion, having only been beaten by that of 1915.

The provisional estimate of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics places the total wheat harvest at 401,475,000 bushels, which is an average yield of 17½ bushels from 2,274,760 acres. The 1915 crop totalled 403,512,000 bushels from 15,096,115 acres, or an average of 26 bushels per acre. Last year's final estimate of total yield was 300,858,800 bushels from 24,291,721 acres, an average of 14 bushels per acre.

The total yield of oats for 1922 was 513,033,000 bushels, and has only once been exceeded, viz., in 1920, when the record was 530,700,700 bushels. The average yield per acre for 1922 of oats is greater than any year since 1910, viz., 37.30 bushels.

The total yields of the principal field crops are provisionally estimated in bushels as follows: last year's final estimates in brackets: Wheat, 301,352,000 (300,858,800); oats, 303,330,000 (439,332,000); barley, 73,237,400 (59,709,100); rye, 35,730,000 (2,455,200); peas, 3,074,600 (2,799,680); beans, 1,454,700 (1,081,000); buckwheat, 10,243,000 (8,230,100); flax-seed, 54,852,000 (1,111,800); mixed grains, 1,080,000; corn for husking, 17,382,000 (14,004,000); potatoes, 60,675,000 (107,349,000); turnips, etc.,



A PRAIRIE FARMER AND HIS WHEAT.
Photography: Grand Trunk Railway.

88,088,000 (79,150,300); tons of hay and clover, 14,547,400 (11,360,100); alfalfa, 728,400 (662,000); fodder corn, 7,382,100 (6,301,600); sugar beets, 173,000 (208,000).

The estimate of wheat production for this year in the three Prairie Provinces is 306,437,000 bushels, against 280,098,000 in the final estimate of 1921.

Some Wheat Crop Statistics.

Canada's enormous wheat crop would require 257,250 (40-ton) freight cars loaded to their capacity. If this string of cars were placed in line together, it would make a train 1,940 miles long, or one extending from Montreal to a point 26 miles west of Swift Current, Sask., to say nothing of the locomotives. Allowing 35 cars to a locomotive, it would require 7,350 locomotives to haul 257,250 cars, 7,350 trains, running at intervals of five minutes apart, would take 25½ days to pass a given point. The addition of 7,350 locomotives (average length 81 ft. 9½ in.) to the 257,250 cars would make the total combined length of cars and locomotives of 2,000 miles, or almost the distance from Montreal to Medicine Hat, Alberta.

The largest trans-Atlantic cargo carrier of the Canadian Pacific, the *Bosworth*, has a possible capacity of 352,000 bushels of wheat. To carry Canada's 301,225,000 bushels of wheat it would take 1,112 steamships of the *Bosworth's* capacity to convey the wheat crop across the ocean. No such Armada ever put to sea in the world's history.

—* *

The disturbing element among the Six Nations Indians have decided to accept the Government's offer of a Royal Commission to investigate their grievances (says a *Times* cablegram.)

Among the Dominion representatives who have resigned their positions as Vice-Presidents of the proposed Birmingham International Exhibition (1923) is Lieut.-Colonel P. Pelletier, Agent-General for Quebec.

Representatives of fifty nations are attending in Toronto the International Convention of the World League against Alcoholism, the chief aim of which is to obtain the abolition of the sale of liquor in countries where it is now permitted.

The agreement, dated November 20, 1922, between H.M. Government, the Government of Canada, the Crown Agents for the Colonies, and the West India and Panama Telegraph Company, Ltd., was approved by the British House of Commons last week.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS.

Sir Henry Thornton's Welcome.

There was a large gathering at the Empress Hotel on December 14, the afternoon before Sir Henry Thornton, President of the Canadian National Railways, formerly General manager of the Great Eastern Railway, of England. The guests were Mr. H. B. Pratt, President of the Montreal Trust Co., Ltd.; Mr. J. W. Beatty, the President of the Canadian Pacific, who proposed Sir Henry Thornton; Mr. Joseph Flavelle, Minister of Railways, and Mr. H. H. Thompson, Minister of Finance. Mr. M. J. L. Levesque, the Minister of Agriculture, who was to have made a speech, the *Empress* reports that of *The Times* was unable to be present.

Mr. Beatty expressed his confidence that the efforts of the Canadian Pacific and Canadian National Railways would work in substantial accord to the mutual advantage of their respective companies and the public. In the solution of common problems, Sir Henry Thornton could expect candour and candour, honest expression of opinion, and a desire to cooperate on the part of the Canadian Pacific.

Sir Joseph Flavelle's speech was mainly an appeal for the observance of the pledges given by the Prime Minister and the Minister of Railways that the National Railways would be operated without political interference. He said that if the declared policy was to be observed, a hitherto undeveloped courage and purpose in public affairs would have to be brought into play at a time when the system of responsible government in Parliament deprived the Government of the necessary support for independent action.

Railway Administration and Immigration.

Sir Henry Thornton spoke at length, declaring emphatically that there would be no political interference, direct or indirect, in the administration and working of the National Railways. The people of Canada had embarked upon an adventure which had not been conspicuously successful elsewhere, but there was no reason for failure here if certain basic principles were unalterably maintained. He asked not only for freedom from political interference, but also from pernicious sectional demands. Success could not be achieved if the system were to be regarded as a Christmas tree and the Chairman as a sort of glorified Santa Claus.

The railway problem would be immensely more difficult unless Canada addressed itself vigorously to the question of immigration, proceeded Sir Henry Thornton. "I think we should adopt a policy intensive, but at the same time selective. Other British Dominions overseas are up and doing, and we must not fall behind, lest some of our sister Dominions secure the cream. I read what Lord Shaughnessy recently said upon this subject, and I am heartily in accord with him. Just how the details should be developed I am certainly not in a position to say to-night, but, at any rate, the immigration question is sufficiently important to justify the undivided attention and energy of some one capable individual, reinforced with an adequate staff. How soon the Canadian National Railways will become self-supporting turns largely on what is done in the matter of immigration."

GRAND TRUNK STOCKHOLDERS.

We are informed that on November 30 last the Grand Trunk Railway Shareholders' Committee forwarded to the Prime Minister of Canada a memorial setting out the claims of the stockholders to equitable and moral consideration on the part of the Canadian Government, and that when the Government's reply is received both documents will be published for the information of the stockholders.

Mr. Meighen, addressing a Conservative gathering at Montreal last week, reviewed the railway situation, and defended the action of the late Government respecting the National system, including the acquisition of the Grand Trunk. Discussing the alleged harsh treatment of Grand Trunk shareholders, he said: "We dealt in the open and on the square with the Grand Trunk shareholders. We dealt with them precisely as we dealt with those of the Canadian Northern and a way which the people of Canada would have us deal."

CANADIAN NATIONAL OPERATING SURPLUS.

It is officially announced that the Canadian National Railways, including the Grand Trunk Railway, showed a net operating surplus of \$1,458,000 in September. This surplus was earned in spite of the reduction in freight rates, and is due to curtailed cost of operation. This result (says the *Ottawa* correspondent of *The Times*) is hailed as proof that national ownership has passed the experiment stage and is demonstrating a success.

IN the discussions over the Cattle Embargo it has been admitted that Canadian cattle are among the best in the world. This fact should be of importance to consumers of dairy products.

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Separate Foreign Exchange Departments, under specialists, are maintained at our London, New York, Montreal, Vancouver and Toronto Branches, as well as at the Head Office in Winnipeg. No more complete Foreign Exchange organization exists in Canadian banking. Our statistical Service offers vital assistance to business men in their import and export trade relations.

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TOTAL ASSETS (30th November, 1921) \$152,625,386.

CANADIAN SECURITIES.

Prices of Canadian Securities active in London during the week previous to going to press.

Government.

Alberta.—4½ p.c. Reg., 1943, 90½.
Canada.—¾ p.c. Reg., 1909-34, 80½; 3 p.c. Reg., 1938, 79½; 2½ p.c. Ins., 1947, 95; C.P.R. ¾ p.c. Reg., 1938, 85½; ¾ p.c. Reg., 1930-50, 77½; 4 p.c. Stk., 1940-60, 88½; 3 p.c., 1938, 79½; 4½ p.c., 1940-25, 90½.
Newfoundland.—¾ p.c. Ins., 1950, 77½; ¾ p.c., 1941-7-8, 81; ¾ p.c., 1947, 69.
Nova Scotia.—¾ p.c., 1934-64, 88½.
Ontario.—¾ p.c. Reg., 1947, 111½.
Quebec.—¾ p.c. Ins., 1937, 78; 4 p.c., 1888, 95½.
Saskatchewan.—¾ p.c., 1924-34, 101½.

Municipal.

Calgary.—¾ p.c., 1928-37, 88½.
Edmonton.—¾ p.c., 1932-52, 90½.
Montreal.—¾ p.c., 1934, 99; 1948-50, 81; 4½ p.c., 1951-3, 90.
Mississauga.—¾ p.c., 1950-51, 75½.
New Westminster.—¾ p.c., 78½.
N. Battleford.—¾ p.c., 1943-53, 70.
Quebec.—¾ p.c., 1923, 100½.
Saskatoon.—¾ p.c., 1938, 92; 5 p.c., 1941-61, 93½.
S. Vancouver.—5 p.c., 1962, 86½.
Toronto.—¾ p.c., 1948, 91½.
Vancouver and Dist. Jt. Sewage.—1954, 91½; 4 p.c., 1947-9, 82½; 4 p.c., 1950-1-2, 81½; 4½ p.c., 1953, 89.
Victoria.—¾ p.c., 1933-60, 87; 4 p.c., 1962, 79½.
Winnipeg.—¾ p.c., 1943-63, 91.

Railways.

Alberta and Gt. Waterways.—5 p.c. Bds., 95.
Algoma Cent. Terms.—Stamped, 21.
Algoma Eastern.—5 p.c. Bds., 46.
Atlantic and Nth. Westn.—5 p.c. Bds., 100.
Atlantic and St. Lawrence.—6 p.c., 92½.
Buffalo and Lake Huron.—Ord., 84.
Can. Atlantic.—4 p.c., 1955, 77½.
Can. Northern.—4 p.c. Perp., 72½; 4 p.c. Alta., 1939, 82½; 4 p.c., 1934, 90½; 5 p.c. Inc. Chrgs., 45½; 5 p.c. Land, 101½; Western 4½ p.c. Alta., 80; Alta 3½ p.c., 72½; Ont. 4 p.c. Perp., 71½; Pac. 4 p.c., 1950, 81½; 4½ p.c., 1950, 80½.
Can. Pac.—154½; 4 p.c. Perp., 76½; 4 p.c. Perp., 82; Algoma 5 p.c., 99; Lond. Reg., 74½.
Deluth Winnipeg.—4 p.c., 1939, 78½.
Edmonton-Dunvegan.—4 p.c., 79½.
Grand Trunk.—7½; 4 p.c. Guar., 77½; 1st Pref., 61; 2nd do., 60½; 3rd do., 21½; 3rd. Perp. 4 p.c., 67½; Gt. Westn. Bord. 5 p.c. Perp., 98.
Grand Trunk Pac.—3 p.c., 1962, 67; 4 p.c., 1955 A, 74½; 4 p.c. do. B, 74½; Lake Superior 4 p.c., 77; 4 p.c. Debs., 38; Branch 4 p.c., Sask., 1939, 86; 4 p.c. Alta., 1939-42, 84.
New Brunswick.—4 p.c. Perp., 80.
Ontario and Quebec.—5 p.c. Perp., 97½.
Pac. Gt. Eastern.—¾ p.c., 90½.
Quebec Cent.—Cap. Stk., 98½.
St. John and Quebec.—4 p.c., 77.

Financial, Land, etc.

Anglo-Newfoundland. 5 p.c. Debs., 66; 8 p.c. and Debs., 103; do. 8 p.c. Cum. Pf., 59.
Bk. of Montreal.—51½.
Brit. Empire Trust.—Pl. Ord., 15½; Perp. Pref., 15½.
Brit. Can. and Gen. Invest.—10½.
Can. Bk. of Com. 40½.
Can. Land and Irrig. 14½.
Can. N. Prairie Lands. 40½.
Hudson's Bay 7½; 12½ Pref., 5.

Invest. Corp. of Can.—Ord., 59½; 4½ p.c. Pref., 58.
Royal Bk. of Can.—45.
San Antonio.—6 p.c. Bds., 9½; Deposit Rpts., 9½.
Trust and Loan of Can.—(15-), 18½; 4 p.c. Debs., 82.
Union Bk. of Can.—30½.

Electric Light and Power.

B.C. Elect.—Def. Ord., 90½; Pl. Ord., 76; Perp. Pref., 78; 4½ p.c. Debs., 88½; 4½ p.c. Perp. Debs., 78.
B.C. Telephones.—¾ p.c. Debs., 84½.
Brazil Traction.—4½ p.c. Pref., 86½.
Montreal Light, Heat, and Power.—Con. Shrs., 103½.
Shawinigan Water.—Cap. Stk., 124.
Toronto Power.—¾ p.c. Debs., 91½.
Winnipeg Elect. Rly.—¾ p.c. Perp., 72½.

Iron, Coal, and Steel.

Algoma Steel.—5 p.c. Bds., 37½.
Can. Iron Foundries.—Com., 2; Pref., 12.
Can. Collieries.—5 p.c. A Inc. Debs., 12; 5 p.c. B Inc. Debs., 100½.
Dom. Iron and Steel.—5 p.c. Bds., 85.
Lake Superior.—5 p.c. Bds., 50.
Steel of Can.—6 p.c. Bds., 107½.

Mines.

Mond Nickel.—Ord., 28/9; 7 p.c. P. ef., Non Cum., 18; 9½ p.c. Debs., 109.

Miscellaneous.

B.C. Breweries.—6 p.c. Debs., 78.
Belding Paul Cordicelli.—5 p.c. Debs., 90½.
Benson and Iedges (Can.).—8½ p.c. Debs., 88.
Brit. Controlled Oilfields.—Com., 7/9; Pref., 8/10½.
Can. Steamships.—Voting, 16½.
Can. Car. and Foundry.—Com., 27; 6 p.c. Bds., 104½.
Can. Westn. Lumber.—5 p.c. Debs., 77; 5 p.c. Inc. Debs., 23; Com., 10½.
Col. Westn. Lumber Yds.—6½ p.c. Pref., 15½.
Dom. Glass.—Com., 85.
Dom. Tar and Chemical.—36½.
Empire Paper Mills.—6½ p.c. Debs., 104½.
Imp. Tob. of Can.—22/9; 6 p.c. Pref., 21½.
Lake Superior Paper.—6 p.c. Bds., 110.
Marconi of Can.—9½.
Ogilvie Flour.—7 p.c. Pref., 117.
Price Bros.—5 p.c. Bds., 94½.

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MINING PICES.

TORONTO, December 1, 1922.

GOLD MINES.—Argonaut, 50; Atlas, 124; Buckingham, 22; Cons. West Dome Lake, 20; Clifton, 44; Davidson, 24; Dome Mines, 20.25; Hattie, 26½; Hollinger, 11.60; Kirkland Lake, 38; Lake Shore, 82.85; McIntyre, 17.25; Moneta, 17.10; Newray, 24; Porc. Crown, 19½; Teck Hughes, 8.5½; Vipond, 50½; Wasipika, 10.
SILVER MINES.—Beaver, 20½; Crown Reserve, 27½; Castle Thretheway, 25; La Rose, 22; Nipissing, 80.00; Peterson Lake, 11½; Temiskaming, 31.

— * —

RAILWAY EARNINGS (GROSS).

Nine Days Ending November 30.

Canadian Northern. \$2,004,700; decrease, 822,484.
Canadian Pacific. \$6,807,000; increase, 800.
Grand Trunk. £109,484; increase, £77,674.

COMPANY REPORTS, DIVIDENDS, ETC.

Temiscouata Railway.—Gross earnings for October \$34,887; operating expenses, \$34,051.

Union Bank of Canada.—The London office announces that the branch formerly known as Toronto, Teraval, and Dundas Streets branch, is now known as Toronto, Bay, and Dundas Streets branch.

Canadian General Electric.—The directors have declared a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. for the three months ending December 31, 1922, on the Common stock payable January 1, 1923, to shareholders of record December 15.

Mining Corporation of Canada.—October report: "Standard ounces production, 124,311. Operating costs at mine, £10,188; special capital expenditure, £268; development footage, nil; total tonnage, 5,527. Operations suspended 11½ days owing to destruction of power line by fire."

Hudson's Bay.—The Governor and Committee announce that an interim distribution of 10 per cent., less tax, will be paid on the Ordinary shares on January 1, 1923, in respect of the profits of trade. The interest warrants on the 5 per cent. Cumulative Preference shares will also be paid on the same date.

Western Canada Investment.—The report for the year ended June 30, 1922, shows net revenue of £10,388, plus £5,033 brought in. The directors recommended a dividend on the Ordinary shares at the rate of 5 per cent., transferring to reserve £1,000 (making it £10,000), and carrying forward £6,021. Crops in Canada this year are, it is stated, very satisfactory. The managers of the company in Winnipeg expect in consequence that collections will be better, and that the arrears of interest will be much reduced. It is probable also that several properties on company's books, which now stand at £10,181 in the aggregate, will be disposed of during the current year, as the result of the improved conditions.

Wellington, Grey, and Bruce Railway.—The numbers are announced of Bonds which have been drawn and will be paid at par at the offices of the Canadian National Railways in Montreal, Canada, or at Orient House, 42-5 New Broad Street, London, on January 1. It is also announced that the estimated earnings for the half year ending December 31, applicable to meet interest on the Bonds, will admit of the payment of £3 lbs. 2d. per £100 Bond, and this payment will be applied as follows: £3 ls. 8d. in final discharge of Coupon 77, due January 1, 1909, and 12s. 4d. on account of Coupon No. 78, due July 1, 1909, and will be made on and after January 1 next at the offices of the company in London.

Canada Iron Foundries.—The report for the year ended September 30 states that, after meeting Debenture charges and maintenance of non-operating plants, the balance of foundry earnings, plus balance brought in, was insufficient to provide depreciation at the usual rate. Rather than reduce the depreciation allowance, the directors decided to transfer \$50,000 from the reserve to profit and loss, leaving the reserve at \$50,000, while \$75,884 is carried forward to credit of profit and loss. No dividends were declared during the year. The directors felt it would be unwise to make a declaration which was not covered by current earnings, as the company's reserves were not sufficiently large to justify drawing on them for the purpose.

— * —

The British Steel Corporation is, in its present activity, furnishing practically full time employment to over 23,000 men.

MINING NOTES.

Pay Day.

Friday, Dec. 20

As regards industrials, the market has been good in places. Canadian Cars have risen to 31½, and the Pref. at 70½ is 5 better. Lake Superiors and Dominion Steels have held at previous levels. Canada Cements are steady and unchanged at 84½, but the Pref. has gained 2 at 107½. Canadian General Electric at 80½ are a point weaker. Shawinigan Water shows no change, but Spanish River Pulp Pref., at 108½, is 3 to the good.

Mines have drooped slightly.

MONTREAL, December 1.

On Tuesday there was a better tone in the market. National Breweries partly recovered the previous losses; Canadian Car & Yell 3 points. The chief interest of the market was Montreal Power, which, for the first time, went over par.

This morning trade rather broadened. National Breweries regained 2 points; Toronto Railway were on offer; Dominion Glass were in demand, rising to 86; Wabasso and Canadian Cottons fell off; Price Bros. and Spanish River slightly im-

Among current prices, Abitibi is 64½; Pref. 90; Ames Holden Pref. 4; Asbestos Corp. 65, Pref. 82; Atlantic Sugar 23, Pref. 42½; Bell Telephone 100½, Rights 81.40; Brazilian 44; B.C. Fishing 20; B.F. Steel 93, 1st Pref. 67, 2nd Pref. 20½; Can. Can. 20; Can. Converters 92½; Can. Cement 79, Pref. 90; Can. Electric 80; Can. Locomotive 63, Pref. 85; Can. Woolens Pref. 66; Can. Cottons 115, Pref. 88; Can. Steamships 19, Pref. 50; Can. Gen. Electric 80; Can. Locomotive 63, Pref. 85; Can. Woolens Pref. 66; Can. Smelting 27; Dom. Bridge 74; Dom. Cannery 31½; Dom. Coal Pref. 82½; Dom. Glass 86, Pref. 100; Dom. Iron Pref. 170½; Dom. Steel Pref. 75; Toward Smith 76½, Pref. 90½; Laurentide 91½; Lyall 30; Kamistiquia 94 xd; Lake of Woods 165, Pref. 111; Maple Leaf Milling 112; Mont. Cottons 94, Pref. 107; Mont. Power 100½; Nat. Breweries 48½, Pref. 92; Ogilvie Milling 274, Pref. 110½; Ottawa Power 91; Penmans 130; Price Bros. 43½; Provincial Paper 86½, Pref. 91; Quebec Rly. 22½; Riordon 5; Shawinigan 110½; Spanish River 92½, Pref. 103; Sherwin Williams 97, Pref. 97; St. Lawrence Flour 74½; Steel of Canada 88½, Pref. 97½; Toronto Rly. 86; Wabasso 73; Wayagamac 57; Winnipeg Rly. 34½, Pref. 85½; Woods Mfg. 78, Pref. 78.

Announcement is made by Mr. C. E. Neill, general manager of the Royal Bank of Canada, of the appointment of the following four assistant general managers:—

Mr. M. W. Wilson, superintendent of branches, becomes senior assistant general manager, with general supervision.

Mr. S. R. Noble, general inspector in charge of foreign business, becomes assistant general manager, with supervision over foreign business.

Mr. S. G. Dobson, general inspector in charge of Canadian business, becomes assistant general manager, with supervision over Canadian business.

Mr. G. W. MacKimmie, general inspector in charge of staff bank premises, etc., becomes assistant general manager, and will continue supervision over these departments of the bank's business.

The revenue for November was \$34,000,000, being an increase of \$4,000,000 as compared with November, 1921 (says Reuter's Ottawa correspondent). The ordinary expenditure was \$53,500,000, a decrease of \$8,000,000 on last year, while capital expenditure showed a decrease of \$500,000.

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THE OUTLOOK IN CANADA.

Speeches at Bank of Montreal Meeting.

A cable just received from Montreal states that at the annual general meeting of the Bank of Montreal the outstanding feature of the addresses was the fact that business in Canada was upon the whole more satisfactory than a year ago.

Sir Vincent Meredith, Bart., the President, presided, and pointed out that the bank's year, just closed, had required constant vigilance, but the bank had been fortunate in escaping serious losses, while the liquid position and strength remained unimpaired. Referring to the absorption of the Merchants Bank by the Bank of Montreal, Sir Vincent stated that in his judgment the prompt action of the directors in approving the absorption averted a situation that might otherwise have proved serious to the country at large, and had secured the shareholders of the Merchants Bank from losses greater than those which they had suffered.

Sir Vincent also referred to the coming proposed revision of the Bank Act of Canada, and in discussing the general phases of the present Act, said: "The banking system of Canada is the product of long experience, and has operated to the advantage of the people, despite occasional failure, from which, however, no country and no plan has been free. I can confidently claim that to venture upon radical changes in the banking system is to incur greater danger to the stability of trade and imperil the credit structure of the country." Referring to the general outlook in the country, Sir Vincent, in conclusion, said: "The outlook as I see it is for reasonable and profitable operations in most lines of business, though there can be no great trade done without further expansion of foreign commerce, and this unfortunately is not yet in sight."

THE CANADIAN DOLLAR.

Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, the general manager, dealt more particularly with the affairs of the bank and the conditions of the Dominion. Referring to the absorption of the Merchants Bank, Sir Frederick stated that he was gratified to be able to state that it had been effected with scarcely a ripple on the surface of the bank's own affairs. With regard to the general economic situation, Sir Frederick said it was not satisfactory, and expressed the opinion that Canada could not go ahead again as she should while taxation and the cost of living were higher in Canada than in the United States of America. Dealing with the improvement in Canadian exchange and the fact that the Canadian dollar was selling on par with the American dollar, Sir Frederick attributed this largely to the heavy borrowings in New York on the part of Canadian Federal and Provincial Governments, municipalities, and industrial corporations. He took the view, therefore, that Canada could not look upon the present position as permanent, and should be prepared for a possible return to a premium in New York Funds. In conclusion, Sir Frederick expressed the view that it could be claimed that the manner in which Canadian banks generally had come through the agitating times since 1914 was an evidence of the fundamental soundness of the Canadian banking system.

— * * —

CANADIAN BANKS' FOOTBALL CLUB.

A drawn game resulted from the League encounter between the Banks and the Royal Bank of Scotland at Perivale last Saturday. The teams had already met in the Banks Cup, whence the Canadians had emerged victorious, but since that date the Royal Bank had not tasted defeat, and headed the division with a "possible." The team was: Harris; Atkinson and Stainton; Mansfield, Palatini and McCulloch; Holloway, Humphreys, Elder, Williams and Halbgood.

The game was played at a fast pace, but was not remarkable except for the great keenness displayed by the teams. The greasy ball was responsible for much mis-kicking which, in its turn, exposed the goals to danger, each having hair's-breadth escapes in the first half. The Canadians were for the most part on the offensive, and merited the lead of two goals which they enjoyed at half-time. Elder scored the first and Holloway the second after getting away with a clear lead.

The usual falling away was noticed in the second half, the two-goal lead apparently diffusing a false sense of security. The Scots, stung to frenzy by the plaintive call of the clans mustered on the touch line, made great efforts to get on terms, and kept the Banks almost entirely on the defensive. Their centre-half presently scored with a fine long shot and an equalising goal was notched a few minutes later. Each team struggled hard to get a winning goal in the fading light, but the defences held out.

MAPLE LEAF.

— * * —

There are 1,223 families in receipt of regular monthly allowances from the Canadian Patriotic Fund.

By eating food produced within the Empire you are promoting trade within the Empire and with your own people. Ask for Canadian cheese and butter.

A PROGRESSIVE DAIRY DISTRICT.

One of the most progressive districts in Canada is that of Lake St. John, Quebec, reports the Dairy and Cold Storage Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture. The people in the district, it says, depend largely on dairying and hog raising. Their farms are well and neatly kept, some wired and lighted by electricity, the barns having cement floors, iron stanchions, individual water-bowls and litter carriers. Last year 49 herds, comprising 616 cows, were tested around Metabetchouan, and had an average of 5,207 pounds of milk and 205.7 pounds of fat. In the spring of this year the Provincial dairy inspectors had organised testing centres, comprising 637 herds and 8,847 cows. Cheese from this district is highly thought of in distant markets. The district is also noted for its scenery and its hunting and fishing.

— * * —

Chief "White Elk," leader of the Red Indian tribes of British Columbia, arrived at Portland, Maine, last week on his way to London to lay before the King certain alleged grievances of the Red Indians of the Pacific Coast, principally concerning better facilities for education (says a Reuter cable).

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CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

Charles Letts's diaries for 1923, though considerably reduced in price as compared with last year, are, as to general quality and finish, one of the finest series ever produced by this firm. The specialised diaries, such as "Schoolboy's," "Schoolgirl's," "Scout's" and "Guide's," "Gardener's," "Housewife's," "Poultry Keeper's," etc., which are always so popular a feature, are this year added to by the "A.A. Motorist's Diary" and the "Country Life Diary." The "Efficiency Calendar" will be attractive to business people, and the new imitation tortoiseshell and mother-of-pearl diaries make ideal Christmas gifts.

"To give away a Waterman's Ideal is to make a friend for life," wrote Mr. S. R. Crockett, and certainly no present is more likely to give permanent satisfaction. Everyone to-day must have a fountain pen, and Messrs. L. G. Sloan, Ltd., offer an extensive choice, from the plain vulcanite to the elaborate styles specially made for "presentation" purposes, while the ample variety in barrels, sizes, styles, types, and nibs allows of everyone getting a pen suited to his or her taste and handwriting.

—* *—

The annual entertainment given by the Shaftesbury Society through the generosity of Canadian well-wishers to poor London children will be given at the Guildhall on January 3.

The report on the Rhodes Scholarships states that the academic year, 1921-22, starts with 262 Rhodes Scholars and 7 ex-Scholars in residence. The report chronicles the examination results and other academic successes of the Scholars.

ONTARIO

is one of the leading gold-producing countries in the world, possesses one of the richest silver-mining fields ever discovered, and is the main source of the British Empire's supply of nickel.

The following figures give the output of some of Ontario's principal minerals in 1921.

GOLD	...	...	709,509 ozs.
Silver	...	...	8,412,059 ozs.
Copper	...	...	3,070,719 lbs.
Nickel, Metallic	...	...	5,430,147 lbs.
Nickel, Oxide	...	...	1,402,019 lbs.
Lead, Pig	...	...	3,570,222 lbs.

Four Ontario Gold mines have already paid in dividends and bonuses to their shareholders, \$21,890,110

Three Ontario Silver mines have similarly paid \$44,708,297 in dividends and bonuses—more than ten times the total of their issued capital stock.

For information and free booklets write:
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BANK OF MONTREAL. ESTABLISHED 1817

Paid up Capital \$27,250,000. Rest \$27,250,000. Undivided Profits \$558,815. Total Assets (October 31, 1922) \$713,569,566.

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The Bank has reciprocal arrangements with leading banks covering all countries, and is, therefore, in a position to offer favourable competitive rates for business in all parts of the world. With its numerous Branches it offers exceptional facilities for the transaction of a General Banking Business in Canada, Newfoundland, the United States, Mexico and France.

For information regarding the ROYAL TRUST COMPANY, Executors and Trustees, reference may be made to London Offices of the Bank of Montreal. The Company, functioning in every Province of Canada, with a chain of Branches from Atlantic to Pacific, has under administration assets exceeding \$300,000,000.

QUEBEC. OPENINGS FOR INVESTORS..

PAPER orders placed with German firms in the past are now being largely executed by the Mills and Factories of Quebec. New Pulpwood Mills are urgently required.

IMPORTANT NEW INDUSTRIES have been started, and others have been greatly developed. The Steel Trade is booming.

CHEAP WATER POWER is abundant.

Annual Value of Dairy Produce - \$51,022,540

Annual Value of Maple Sugar and Maple Syrup - \$7,500,000

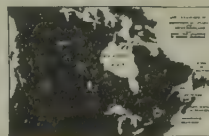
Annual Production of Tobacco 16,770,000 lb., value - \$7,200,000

QUEBEC offers unique opportunities for the profitable employment of British Capital.

For further Particulars, apply to—

AGENT GENERAL FOR QUEBEC.

38 KINGSWAY, LONDON, W.C.



WHEN IN CANADA

You will find the Managers and

Staffs of our Branches willing and ready to help you in your banking transactions. They will be pleased to have you call on them.

We have over 600 Branches covering Canada from Atlantic to Pacific, and there is a Savings Department at every Branch.



THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA.

DEPOSITS: 380 MILLION DOLLARS.

London Office: PRINCES STREET. E.C.

NICKEL BUSINESS IMPROVING.

The International Nickel Company, which recently resumed operations at its Creighton mine and Copper Cliff blast furnaces, is now selling about 1,500,000 lb. of nickel and 500,000 lb. of Monel metal monthly. The company's refinery at Port Colborne is working to capacity. Monel metal, which is composed of 65 per cent. nickel, is meeting with an expanding market. Large mills at Huntington, West Virginia, costing \$3,500,000, were completed this year for rolling this metal.

The company, which did a record business during the war, has maintained a strong liquid position, and now has on hand cash and securities in the neighbourhood of \$14,000,000.

—* *—

A branch of the Canadian Association of British Manufacturers has been formed in Winnipeg, with Mr. W. M. Gordon, 300 Chambers of Commerce Building, as secretary.

On their return from the first Pan-Pacific Commercial Conference held in Honolulu, Mr. E. C. T. O'Hara, Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa; and Mr. Thomas Roden, president of the Canadian Jewellers' Association, and hon. treasurer of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, expressed the greatest optimism regarding the development of commerce overseas and the increase of trade of Canada's Pacific port.

TRADE ENQUIRIES.

Opportunities for British and Canadian Firms.

Among enquiries received at the Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, 73 Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2, are the following:—

The Canadian manufacturers of a cheap portable gramophone, which has been a big seller in the Dominion, are desirous of arranging with some influential United Kingdom firm to undertake its introduction and sale. Sample gramophone and prices available.

An Ontario company, manufacturing lawn mowers, garden seed drills and cultivators, sprayers, etc., wish to get into touch with a firm in the United Kingdom possessing an established connection for the sale of these goods.

A Montreal manufacturers' agent, who will be in London until the end of the year, is desirous of securing the agency for Quebec and the Maritime Provinces of United Kingdom manufacturers of hosiery (cashmere and woollen), woollen sweaters, and cardigan jackets (boys' and men's), woollen gloves and mitts, knitted silk ties, and silk scarves.

A London company, who are buyers for direct shipment from Canada to their branches in Australia and New Zealand, are open to receive offers from Canadian manufacturers of spades and shovels, chemicals (fertilizer, iron and steel, copper, lead, aluminium, asbestos, wire, varnished fencing wire, galvanised fencing and galvanized barbed wire, horse shoe nails, also wood handles.

OVERSEAS TRADE ASSOCIATION.

The Export Club of Montreal and district has formally decided to break away from the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, under whose auspices it was inaugurated, and start a new and wider existence as "The Overseas Trade Association" with a new set of officers and an enlarged circle of membership.

The following office-bearers have been appointed: President, Mr. V. G. Bartram (Canada Carbide Co.); Vice-Presidents, Messrs. A. D. Huff (Riordan Pulp and Paper Co.), and George Bennington (W. R. Grace and Co.); sec.-treasurer, Mr. N. P. Woods (Shawinigan Water and Power Co.); executive, Mr. J. H. Johnson, A. Ginger, J. Dodd, H. Williams, J. McLeelan, Guy Tombs, J. Bruce Payne, Granby.

—* *—

British Columbia Telephone.—A meeting of the holders of 4½ per cent. First Mortgage Debenture stock was held in London on December 8 for the purpose of considering resolutions having reference to the amalgamation of the company with a company of the same name, incorporated by private Act of Parliament of the Dominion of Canada. Sir James Leith Wood said the draft of the scheme proposed that an agreement should be made between their company and the British North America Co., Ltd., of the City of Vancouver. The scheme was approved.

BANKING AND FINANCE.

Swing of the
Pendulum in
Gilt-Edged
Stocks.

Whilst to the financial community the set-back in gilt-edged investments generally, which has been such an unpleasant feature of the latter part of the present year, has not come as a surprise, to the average investor this phenomenon is not so explicable. The student of economics knows that the values of gilt-edged securities move invariably in an inverse order to trade conditions. Following the termination of the war, there was a trade boom which culminated in 1920, and was succeeded by a severe slump from which we are only now slowly emerging. The immediate result was a transfer, temporarily, of superfluous funds, which had previously been actively employed in trade, to deposit account with the banks or into gilt-edged stocks upon the favourable terms then existing. This movement was the impelling factor in the steady upward movement in these securities, which continued for nearly two years, and reached its apex in the middle of 1922, when post-war records were attained.

Indication of
Improving
Trade
Conditions.

It is of interest in connection with this movement to trace the fluctuations of the trade barometer during the period in question as presented by the *Economist's* summary of the percentage variations in the net profits of approximately 200 industrial undertakings from the first quarter of 1919 to the third quarter of the present year. For the first-named period the average figure showed an increase of 10.4 per cent., but fell to a decrease of 3.4 per cent. by the third quarter. The last quarter of that year saw a recovery to 10.5 per cent. increase, which was followed by increases of 26.0, 37.8, 41.9, and 27.1 per cent. in 1920, a heavy fall to 3.5 per cent. was seen in the first quarter of 1921, and thence onward the slump made rapid progress until the average figure showed a decrease in net profits for the last quarter of that year. The present year showed a slight recovery to 43.4 per cent. decrease, the second improved to 33.7 per cent., and the third period at 23.5 per cent. decrease was practically half of that for the preceding year (42.4 per cent.). The shrinkage in the capital value of his investments can be ignored by the private investor, who did not realise at the top of the boom of this summer, and who is undisturbed by transient market fluctuations. As a prominent financial authority reminds us, "An improvement in trade and industry has beneficent effects on every investor which more than counterbalance a slight depreciation in the value of his capital." Whilst there is every possibility that realisations to provide the funds required by improving trade conditions may continue on an increasing scale, and accentuate the downward movement in gilt-edged investments, in which Canadian issues will participate, the altered conditions now prevalent preclude the probability of this movement attaining the dimensions it assumed in the abnormal period of 1920.

Canadian
Loan
Companies
Borrowing
More Cheaply
Here.

The trend in the value of money is markedly reflected in the advantageous terms upon which the Canadian loan companies have been able to renew those of their obligations maturing in this country in November. The *Toronto Globe*, in an interesting note on this subject, says that the high percentages of loans renewed—up to 90 per cent. in the case of one company; and the favourable terms obtained—5 per cent. against 6 per cent. a year ago—are particularly gratifying, and are a reflection of the favour in which Canadian debentures are held in Scotland. It is added that "to such an extent was money offering in Britain that it is stated Canadian companies were not required to transfer a single dollar to the Mother Country." Whilst relatively these terms are a material concession to the Canadian borrowers, it is worthy of note that in 1903 money was freely available here at 3½ per cent., although in succeeding years the universal rate was approximately 4 per cent., the money being re-lent in the Dominion at 5 per cent. as against the current rate of around 7 per cent. on high-class risks. It is, of course, still unprofitable to transfer money to Canada owing to the adverse rate of exchange, and this naturally has a restrictive effect upon the operations of the Canadian companies, conditions in the Dominion making it difficult to obtain the money locally. Money called to Europe for war and reconstruction purposes cannot now be returned to advantage, and the supplies now available here and in other parts of the world on which the Canadian companies used to rely cannot, of course, be utilised "until the exchange has been further adjusted." Our contemporary shows, however, that the course we have repeatedly advised to our readers is being freely adopted, for it appears that whilst the discount on the £ still prohibits the transfer of new funds to the Dominion the Canadian loan

INVESTMENT NOTES.

An issue of bonds of the Great Northern Power Co., supplying mine in Northern Ontario, is being offered at 95, with a bonus of 50 per cent of Common stock, the bonds bearing 7 per cent. interest. When the first plant of 6,500 h.p. in operation the earnings are estimated to cover the bond interest and a half times over. With the increasing demand for power in this proved mining district these hydro's are backed with a bonus of Common stock would seem to offer an attractive investment.

Some useful suggestions were made in Toronto at the meeting of the committee appointed to suggest clauses in the new Bill to protect investors. Mr. Thomas Gibson, Deputy Minister of Mines, while pointing out the impossibility of protecting careless speculators from the results of their folly, advised against permitting the issuance of shares of \$1 par value, as this increased the number of gambling counter. He also suggested that promoters of mining companies should be required to file in detail the exact location of their properties. The Province of Ontario has of late years shown a laudable desire to curb wild-cat promotions, and the results of their further efforts will be watched with much interest.

The Imperial Tobacco Co. of Canada presented an admirable balance sheet for its year ending September 30 last, the net profit being \$3,630,976, the largest earnings in the history of the company. After paying dividends there is a surplus of over \$5,000,000 remaining.

There is a wide divergence of opinion in regard to the value of the assets of the Toronto Street Railway Co., which is now in arbitration. While the company's experts value the system at \$23,000,000, the appraisers acting for the City of Toronto place the value at \$5,000,000. The cost of the arbitration, which has been sitting now for some months, is \$4,000 a day, and the total cost is estimated to amount to some \$2,000,000. Unless an agreement is come to before March 1, the Board of Arbitration will make an award.

The William Davis Co. is seeking authority to issue \$2,500,000 bonds out of a total authorised issue of \$4,000,000, in order to retire the outstanding balance of the present bond issue and liquidate current liabilities to the bank. The operating profit for the year to September 30 last amounted to \$358,720. After writing off \$200,000 for depreciation, the interest on borrowed money and funded debt left a balance of only \$5,651.

The annual statement of the Canada Iron Foundries for the year ending September 30 shows a deficit of \$104,437. The directors report a difficult and trying year: the brief improvement in the spring having been followed by a reaction. Western business was slight, and very keen competition was reported in the East, which resulted in earnings amounting to only 50 per cent. of those of the previous year.

An interesting chart showing the purchasing power of the Canadian dollar in relation to the cost of living, published in the *Montreal Star*, shows that the curve reached its nadir in 1920, falling below 50 cents. Since then there has been a marked improvement. The highest point so far reached was 68 cents in July, since when there has been a slight recession.

The summary of Canadian trade for the 12 months ending October 31 is encouraging to investors, as it shows a substantial recovery in a number of industries. Textiles have shown pronounced expansion, the imports of cotton for the 12 months being valued at \$20,700,000, as compared with a little over \$13,000,000 in the preceding 12 months. The lead and zinc exports from Canada have shown a substantial growth, the value of lead being two and a half times, and of zinc double, that for the previous period. The exports of flour were greater in volume but less in value; and the same condition was shown in the exportation of steel rails, of which 16,292 tons were exported valued at \$473,595, compared with 15,192 tons in the previous 12 months, for which \$602,896 was paid. Newsprint also showed a gain in quantity but a falling off in value, the mills getting a smaller price for 18,000,000 cwt. than they received in the previous 12 months for 14,000,000. The export of sugar showed a very substantial growth, the value this year amounting to \$19,570,000 as compared with \$7,200,000.

companies are able to capitalise the interest which they conserve in Canada by raising funds in Great Britain, "thus increasing the amounts of money remaining in their hands for investment in the Dominion."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N. B.—All letters asking for information or advice must contain an enquiry coupon from the current issue of "Canada," except when the enquirer is an annual subscriber.

Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers desiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.O. for 5s., which will cover three questions.

Name and address must be furnished in every case. Copies should be kept of questions, and these should be numbered when more than one are asked.

Enquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left-hand top corner of envelope.

R. L. B.—We have forwarded your letter.

P. R.—We are obtaining the information, and will reply to you by letter.

BATH CLUB.—The asbestos industry will certainly grow. The prospects of the company are good.

CUTLER.—Your best plan is to put an advertisement in the local papers. We can arrange this for you.

F. H.—We have a number of good photographs of the town, which you can see if you call. It is a growing town.

S. W.—The last statement was not encouraging, but at the present price it would be well to hold in the hope of an improvement.

CANADIAN.—The company has been the subject of much serious criticism, and those in control do not enjoy the confidence of conservative financiers. Such a recovery as you speak of seems to us doubtful. It might be more prudent to sell than to average.

T. S.—In co-operation with the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, Toronto and McGill Universities will, beginning with the New Year, include classes in export trade in their curricula. The aim is to encourage foreign trade by providing competent export managers for Canadian business firms.

MAC.—Canada this year holds second place in the world production of wheat. The United States comes first with 810,123,000 bushels; Canada second with 391,425,000 bushels; India third with 366,351,000 bushels; and France fourth with 235,380,000. Last year France took second place among wheat-producing countries, leading Canada by about 23 million bushels.

T. B. S.—We are sending you a list in which we have marked some of the more favourable low-priced mining shares where development work is being carried on. Any important discoveries are referred to in our weekly column of Mining Notes when they become known. There is no cabled news service of these prices reaching London, as the public interest is not sufficient to warrant the expenditure.

J. D.—The following are legal holidays in Canada, in order (besides Sundays): New Year's Day (January 1), Epiphany (January 6), Ash Wednesday, Good Friday, Easter Monday, Ascension Day (forty days after Easter Sunday), Victoria Day (May 24), the King's Birthday (June 3), Dominion Day (July 1), Labour Day (the first Monday in September), All Saints' Day (November 1), Thanksgiving Day, Conception Day (December 8), and Christmas Day (December 25). Recently Thanksgiving Day was fixed (by Act of Parliament) for the Monday of the week in which Armistice Day (November 11) occurs.

R. A.—On account of its strength and the size in which it can be obtained Douglas fir of British Columbia is considered as Canada's

finest wood for structural purposes, although it has many other uses. The tree reaches heights exceeding 250 ft. and diameters above 7 or 8 ft., although its size is much below this on an average in the interior part of British Columbia. It is an important timber for structural purposes, and for the production of lumber, railway ties, piles, mine timbers, wood block paving, and many other purposes.

—* *—

British Matchewau Gold Mines.—The *Financial News* states that shares in British Matchewau Gold Mines, Ltd., are being offered to the public on a prospectus bearing the name of Colonel Henry Cockshutt, who desires it to be stated that he is not and never has been a director of the British Matchewau Gold Mines, Ltd., and that the use of his name in this connection is entirely unauthorised.

—* *—

Queen Alexandra sends a Christmas message to overseas teachers in the Mother Country and British teachers overseas, through the *League of Empire Review*.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, LIMITED.**NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.**

A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. (3%) on the Common Stock of the Dominion Textile Company, Limited, has been DECLARED for the quarter ending December 31st, 1922, PAYABLE January 2nd, 1923, to shareholders of record December 15th, 1922.

By Order of the Board,

JAS. H. WEBB.

Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal, November 17th, 1922.

DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, LIMITED.**NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.**

A DIVIDEND OF ONE AND THREE-QUARTER PER CENT. (1 3/4%) on the Preferred Stock of the Dominion Textile Company, Limited, has been DECLARED for the quarter ending December 31st, 1922, PAYABLE January 15th, 1923, to shareholders of record December 30th, 1922.

By Order of the Board,

JAS. H. WEBB.

Secretary-Treasurer

Montreal, November 17th, 1922.

CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

The Canadian General Electric Company give notice that the Directors have DECLARED a Quarterly DIVIDEND of 1 1/2 per cent. for the three months ending December 31, 1922, on the Common Stock of the Company, and that the said dividend is PAYABLE on the 1st day of January, 1923, to Shareholders of record on December 15, 1922.

The Transfer Books will not be closed.

For the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Registrars of the Canadian General Electric Company, Limited.

CHARLES CAMBIE, Manager.

2 Lombard Street, E.C.3.
December 6, 1922

ENQUIRY COUPON.

"CANADA," No. 884. Dec. 16, 1922.

This Coupon must be cut out and enclosed with all letters of enquiry, except those from annual subscribers.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at the following rates:—Properties for sale, or business announcements of any kind 1s. 6d. per line; minimum charge, 6s. Situations wanted or offered, etc., 4s. 6d. for first three lines, 1s. 3d. per line there after. Six words per line. Four insertions for the cost of three.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY.

POTTERY WORKS.—An excellent opening is offered in British Columbia to a practical man who understands the manufacture of brick, tiles, and pottery, and can introduce capital for the development of a valuable clay deposit.—Write, "Clay," c.o. Editor, *Canada*, 110 St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C.2.

FOR SALE.

ALBERTA.—About 400 acres of land with frontage on large lake, in well-settled district, suitable for stock raising, etc.; price £1,000, terms one-third cash, balance in instalments to suit purchaser, with interest at 6 per cent. per ann. Also: Farm of 1,120 acres, in one of best farming districts in Alberta. Easy reach of town and railway. Over 1,000 acres can be cultivated; 120 acres now under crop; over 30 acres cultivated grass, watered by splendid spring. Ten room brick house. For all information, apply, "E. G.," Box 569, *Canada*, 110 St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C.2.

A CANADIAN PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

This Directory of Canadian professional firms will not only bring those using it into touch with NEW CLIENTS in various parts of Canada, where this paper circulates, but also among the residents of Canada in Great Britain, Ireland, France, and elsewhere. Secretaries of Companies, Directors, Liquidators, Solicitors, Brokers, Financial Firms, and Investors generally in Great Britain make use of this Directory. Instructions can be sent to our Office in Montreal, or London, England.

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, & C.**TORONTO—**

PARKER & CRABTREE, Barristers and Solicitors, 103 Bay Street, Toronto. Cable address: Kerpar, Toronto. Codes: Western Union and Bantleys. Maurice Crabtree. James Parker.

Any of our readers requiring the services of Canadian legal firms in cities or towns other than those mentioned above, should write to "CANADA," when the name of a good firm will be supplied.

Manufacturers' Directory and Buyers' Guide.**Nickel Silver and Brass Mills—**

BARKER & ALLEN, Ltd., Birmingham, England. Nickel Silver and Brass Sheet Metal Manufacturers. Wires of every description. Cables, "Allensil," Birmingham, England.

Zinc White Manufacturers—

ORRIS, ZINC WHITE, Ltd., Widnes, Lancashire. England. T.A., "Orr, Widnes."

CANADA'S MOTORS.

Motor vehicles registered in Canada during 1922 have numbered 47,000, as compared with 402,020 cars in 1920 and 2,100 cars in 1907, according to the latest Government figures.

During the past four years the car registration in Canada has almost doubled, and the Dominion now holds second place in per capita possession of automobiles—about one car to every eighteen people.

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The contract has been let to the Fairfield Shipbuilding Company, Glasgow, for the construction of a new passenger steamer for the Canadian-Australasian service of the Canadian-Australasian Royal Mail Line. She will be of about 20,000 tons and 600 ft. long and will have a speed of 17 knots. She will have high-power internal combustion engines.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

THOSE whose INCOME IS TOO SMALL for England will find near Kamloops, British Columbia, the "Old Country" province of Canada, congenial surroundings and cheap living where moderate hard work will increase their means. Apply **The British Overseas Settlement Agency, Ltd., 4 Moorgate, London, E.C.2,** or Cox's Shipping Agency, Ltd.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT Trade Commissioners & COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

For Commercial and other information relating to Canada, application may be made to:—

Argentine Republic.

B. S. Webb, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Reconquista No. 46, Buenos Aires. Cable Address, *Canadana*.

Australia.

D. H. Ross, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Address for letters—Box 140 G.P.O., Melbourne; Office—Stock Exchange Building, Melbourne. Cable Address, *Canadana*.

Belgium.

A. Stuart Bleakney, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 98 Boulevard Adolphe Max, Brussels. Cable Address, *Canadana*.

Brazil.

E. L. McColl, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Address for letters—Caixa (P.O. Box) 2184 Rio de Janeiro; Office, Rua Gonçalves Dias 20, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Cable Address, *Canadana*.

British West Indies.

R. H. S. Flood, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Bridgetown, Barbados; Agent also for the Bermudas and British Guiana. Cable Address, *Canadana*.

China.

J. W. Ross, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 13 Nanking Road, Shanghai. Cable Address, *Canconna*.

Cuba.

Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 312 Teniente Rey 11, Havana, P.O. Box 1290. Cable Address, *Canconna*.

France.

Hercule Barré, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 17 and 19 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris. Cable Address, *Canconna*.

Holland.

Norman D. Johnston, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Zuidblaak 26, Rotterdam. Cable Address, *Watermill*.

India and Ceylon.

E. A. Chisholm, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 4 Mission Row (P.O. Box 2903), Calcutta.

Italy.

W. McL. Clarke, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Via Carlo Cattaneo, 2, Milan. Cable Address, *Canadana*.

Jamaica.

G. R. Stevens, 17 Port Royal Street, Kingston. Cable Address, *Canconna*.

Japan.

A. E. Bryan, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 109; Office, 61-B Main Street, Yokohama. Cable Address, *Canadana*.

New Zealand.

W. A. Beddoe, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Union Buildings, Customs Street, Auckland. Cable Address, *Canadana*.

South Africa.

W. J. Egan, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Westminster House, Adderley Street, Cape Town. Cable Address, *Canconna*.

Straits Settlements.

P. W. Ward, P.O. Box 121, Singapore. Cable Address, *Canadana*.

United Kingdom.

High Commission for Canada, 17 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. Phone: Victoria 8350.

Harrison Watson, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 73 Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2. England. Cable Address, *Sleighbing, London*.

J. E. Ray, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 4 St. Ann's Square, Manchester. Cable Address, *Canconna*.

J. Forsyth Smith, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Century Buildings, 31 North John Street, Liverpool. Cable Address, *Canconna*.

A. B. Muddiman, Acting Trade Commissioner, Sun Building, Clare Street, Bristol. Cable Address, *Canadana*.

G. B. Johnson, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 87 Union Street, Glasgow, Scotland. Cable Address, *Canconna*.

United States.

F. Hudd, 44 Whitehall Street, New York City. Cable Address, *Canconna*.

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

Australia.

B. Millin, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, The Royal Exchange Building, Sydney, N.S.W.

British West Indies.

R. H. Curry, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Nassau, Bahamas.

T. Geddes Grant, 9-11 Broadway, Port of Spain, Trinidad.

Norway and Denmark.

C. E. Sontum, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Grubbeg, No. 4, Christiania, Norway. Cable Address, *Sontuma*.

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS TO CANADA.

Canadian Pacific.

Liverpool to St. John, N.B.

Saturday, December 23.—*Marloch* (via Halifax).

Saturday, December 30.—*Metagama*.

Friday, January 5.—*Marburn*.

Friday, January 12.—*Montclare* (via Greenock).

Friday, January 19.—*Marloch*.

Friday, January 26.—*Montclair*.

Southampton to St. John, N.B.

Saturday, January 6.—*Empress of France*.

Saturday, January 27.—*Melita*.

Empress of Scotland, Saturday, January 20, from Southampton to New York, via Cherbourg.

Glasgow to St. John, N.B.

Wednesday, December 20.—*Marloch* (via Liverpool).

Thursday, December 28.—*Metagama* (via Liverpool).

Vancouver to China and Japan.

Thursday, January 18.—*Empress of Australia*.

Thursday, February 22.—*Empress of Asia*.

Passenger steamships for Australasian ports leave Vancouver as follows: January 26, *Niagara*; February 23, *Makura*.

Cunard Steamship Co.

Southampton to Halifax and Boston.

Friday, January 12.—*Antonia*.

Saturday, February 2.—*Saxonia*.

Friday, February 23.—*Antonia*.

Liverpool to Halifax.

Thursday, December 28.—*Andania*.

Saturday, January 11.—*Ausonia*.

Thursday, January 25.—*Andania*.

Some of the Southampton to New York mail steamers of the Cunard Line will make Halifax a winter port of call out and home.

Southampton to New York.

Saturday, December 23.—*Berengaria*.

Friday, January 12.—*Antonia*.

Liverpool to New York.

Saturday, December 16.—*Caronia*.

Saturday, January 6.—*Samaria*.

White Star-Dominion Line.

Liverpool to Halifax.

Thursday, January 4.—*Canada*.

Thursday, February 8.—*Canada*.

Southampton to Halifax.

Saturday, January 6.—*Pittsburgh*.

Wednesday, January 24.—*Canopic*.

Manchester Liners (Freight).

Manchester to St. John and Halifax.

Thursday, December 21.—*Manchester Merchant* (St. John only).

Thursday, December 28.—*Manchester Division*.

Letters, newspapers, and parcels are due direct from Canada by the *Regina*, December 18; *Melita*, December 19; *Montclair* and *Andania*, December 20; *Canada*, December 24. Letters only are due via New York by the *Homeric* and *Adriatic*, December 18; *Berengaria*, December 19; *Carmania*, December 22; *Celtic* and *Majestic*, December 23.

—*—*—

GRAND TRUNK WAGE SCALE.

A new basis for wage adjustment is being established between the Grand Trunk board and the employees of the company (announces the Toronto correspondent of *The Times*). In future the decisions of the United States Railroad Labour Board will not necessarily be effective in Canada. In the United States changes in wage schedules are made without regard to the varying conditions in different parts of the country. In future such conditions will be taken into consideration in Canada and wages adjusted accordingly.

—*—*—

The White Star Line have decided to provide deck chairs for third-class passengers on their steamers engaged in the North Atlantic trade.

Passenger and Forwarding AGENTS.

For information in regard to steamship and railway fares to any British Dominion, application may be made to any of the following British Passenger Agents:—

BRISTOL—Mark Whitwell and Son, Grove Avenue, Queen Square.

BUXTON—Miss Marian Bates, 63 London Road.

DERBY—G. and A. Pegg, 28 Green Lane.

RUDDERSFIELD—S. G. Butterworth, 4 Railway Street.

LEEDS—A. B. Robinson, 61 Woodhouse Lane.

LEICESTER—Dugald Michael, Australian House, 17 Highfield Street.

LONDON—J. Jackson and Sons, 7 and 8 Charing Cross, S.W.

Pitt and Scott, Ltd., 25 Cannon Street, E.C.4.

STOCKTON-ON-TEES—J. J. Stout, 1 Silver Street.

B.C. IRON AND STEEL.

A Bill to ratify the agreement between the Federal and Provincial Ministers of Mines, providing for exploration of the iron ore resources of British Columbia, was last month introduced in the B.C. Legislature by the Hon. William Sloan, Minister of Mines.

The agreement provides that the Geological Survey, under the Dominion Minister of Mines, will make investigations, to be supplemented by further work under the Provincial Minister. The Province has the right to charge against particular properties the cost of its investigation and exploration.

The object of the Bill, which authorises the expenditure of \$50,000, is to obtain information conducive to the establishment of an iron and steel industry in British Columbia.

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An Eastern Canadian company, manufacturing threshing machines, are desirous of arranging for their sale in the United Kingdom.

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CANADIANS AND NEWFOUND- LANDERS IN LONDON.

Arranged Alphabetically.

B.

Brown, Lt.-Col. J. G. and Mrs., St. Stephen, N.B.—c/o High Commissioner for Canada.
Buell, K., Toronto.—Waldorf Hotel.

C.

Charles, D. Hughes, Port Hope.—9 Manchester Square, W.
Combs, Rev. F. G. and Mrs., Montreal.—60, Queensborough Terrace, W.

D.

Dew, Chas., Toronto.—c/o Dominion Bank of Canada.

E.

Evans, E., Mrs., and Gwendolyn, Brandon.—Hotel Cecil.

F.

Farquhar, A. T. G., Toronto.—Waldorf Hotel.
Forrest, Fred, Montreal.—c/o Montreal Star Office.

G.

Gariety, J. Alfred, Longueuil.—Adelphi.
Goldie, A. R., Galt.—Savoy Hotel.
Goodbody, W. J., Montreal.—Hotel Cecil.
Goodeve, Mrs. A. S., Ottawa.—66 Philbeach Gardens, S.W.5.

H.

Heakes, Lt.-Col. S. R. and Mrs., Quebec.—Hotel Stafford.
Hill, M., Grand Forks.—134 West Parade, Lincoln.
Hillman, H. A., Calgary.—Piccadilly Hotel.

K.

Kelly, J. Carling, Toronto.—68 Pall Mall.
Ketcheson, Mrs. Harvey Clare, Montreal.—Grand Hotel.

L.

Law, Jas. A., Toronto.—c/o A. J. Mills and Co., Colonial House, Tooley Street, S.E.1.
Leckie, Major W. H., Mrs. and Miss, Victoria, 7 Convent Gardens, Ealing.
Lindsay, J. A., Victoria.—Hotel Cecil.
Loring, Frank and Mrs., Toronto.—Campden Hill Hotel, Kensington.

Mac Mc.

McDougal, D. J. and Mrs., Ottawa.—Georgian House, Bury Street, St. James.

M.

Meyer, D., Toronto.—c/o High Commissioner for Canada.

P.

Parney, F. S., Toronto.—Regent Palace Hotel.

R.

Robinson, G. W. and Mrs., Moose Jaw.—56 Myddleton Street, E.C.1.

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S.

Scott, S. Morley, Vancouver.—31 Leinster Gardens, Lancaster Gate.
Skelton, H. Heming, Metchoshin.—Royal Air Force Club.
Skinner, Major H. T. and Mrs., Toronto.—48 Queensborough Terrace, W.2.
Smith, A. and Mrs., Toronto.—22 River Street, E.C.
Spry, Graham, Winnipeg.—University College, Oxford.
Stafford, G., Montreal.—Strand Palace Hotel.

V.

Vanier, Major G. P. and Mrs., Ottawa.—Hotel Stafford.
Vogel, Arthur P., Vancouver.—National Hotel.

W.

Woods, Mrs. Alex, Montreal.—c/o Bank of Montreal, Waterloo Place.

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BRITISH MAGAZINES FOR DECEMBER.

In order to keep our readers in Canada informed as to the trend of thought in the leading British periodicals, the chief features in the current issues are dealt with each month in this column.

The place of honour in the December *Compass* is given to an appreciation, by E. Rimbault Dibdin, of "James Cranke the Elder; a Forgotten Lancashire Painter"—"a sound, competent and interesting portrait painter," to whom George Romney was greatly indebted for instruction and encouragement. A Tudor portrait (Sir Edward Hoby), the authorship of which is unknown, is discussed by James D. Milner; Charles G. Harper writes on "Lucks" of several old landed families; Herbert W. L. Way describes a unique collection of coloured glass in the possession of Mrs. Applewhite-Abbott, and, for the small collector, there is an interesting article on Victorian pomade-pot-lids, by Osbert Burdett.

The editorial article in the *English Review* is entitled, "Parliament Regained," and deals with the problems before the new Government at home and in its international relations. "The Aims and Origin of the Fascisti" are discussed by Dr. C. Pellizzi; the Lawgiver is the subject of the "Five Model Men" series; and "The Leash-Megroz" (prefaced by a note by R. L. Mergoz) is by the late John Hancock, most of whose boyhood was passed in Canada. "Theatre-Craft" contains articles on

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"Shelley and Chevalier," by Horace Shipp;
"Joseph Conrad's First Play," by Hermon Ould; and "The Energetics of Poetry," by Georg Kaiser.

A variety of Christmas articles in *Great Thoughts* is introduced by the charmingly-written "Christmas Among the Remembered Hills," by Sydney Walton. F. Leslie Calver writes on "Christmas Carols," Clive Holland on "Christmas Numbers of the Past," W. J. Gallacher on "Royal Christmas," and Dr. Lyman Abbott on "Christmas and the Universal Madonna." There are interesting sketches of Matthew Arnold, the centenary of whose birth occurs this month, and of Tschickovski and his music, and also an interview with Gipsy Rodney Smith.

The wonderful record of the Royal National Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen is strikingly summarised in a Christmas appeal made in *Toilers of the Deep*.

NEW CANADIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Contracts for Ten Steamers.

Contracts for a number of cargo steamers have now been placed with several British shipbuilders for account of a newly-formed Canadian steamship company (announces *The Times*).

The principal batch of contracts is for ten steamers, each of 2,500 tons dead-weight capacity, to trade between Buffalo, N.Y., and Montreal. The total dead-weight capacity of the ships will thus be 25,000 tons, and the total sum involved in their construction is about £300,000.

Contracts for two ships each have been placed with J. Samuel White and Co., Ltd., of Cowes; Earle's Shipbuilding and Engineering Company, Ltd., of Hull; the Furness Shipbuilding Company, Ltd., of Haverton Hill-on-Tees; Napier and Miller, Ltd., Old Kilpatrick, near Glasgow; and with a firm on the Tyne. It is understood that the prices at which the ships are being built are well below those at which they could be constructed in Canada, and that, taking into account the present Canadian rate of exchange, the prices are not greatly above the pre-war level. The various firms were, it is believed, anxious to secure the contracts with the idea rather of providing employment for their workmen than of making much profit on the transactions.

The contracts have been placed by Mr. A. B. Mackay for the Eastern Steamship Company, of Canada, of which Mr. J. G. Boland is general manager. The vessels are to be ready for delivery by the beginning of May, when navigation on the St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes will be reopening. Each vessel is to be capable of carrying 90,000 bushels or 11,000 quarters of wheat. The length of the ships is to be about 233 ft., the beam 43 ft., and the moulded depth 20 ft., the dimensions being subject to the limitations of the Welland Canal.

Contracts for three vessels of similar type have, it is understood, recently been placed in Great Britain by the Keystone Transports, Ltd., of Montreal.

* * *

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S MINERAL PRODUCTION.

The Province of British Columbia has produced minerals valued as follows: Placer gold, \$76,177,403; lode gold, \$105,557,977; silver, \$55,259,485; lead, \$48,330,575; copper, \$166,393,488; zinc, \$21,884,531; coal and coke, \$225,409,505; building stone, brick, cement, \$34,072,016; miscellaneous minerals, \$1,210,030; making the aggregate value of its mineral production to the end of 1921 \$734,259,619.

The substantial progress of the mining industry in the Province is strikingly exhibited in the following figures, which show the value of production for successive five-year periods: For all years to 1895, inclusive, \$94,547,241; for five years, 1896-1900, \$57,007,997; for five years, 1901-1905, \$80,507,968; for five years, 1906-1910, \$125,534,474; for five years, 1911-1915, \$124,073,003; for five years, 1916-1920, \$189,092,725; for the year 1921, \$28,066,641. The production during the last ten years amounted to \$336,562,897.

Lode mining has been in progress for only about 33 years, and not 20 per cent. of the Province has been even prospected; 300,000 square miles of unexplored mineral-bearing land are open for prospecting.

* * *

Canadian Dominion Development.—At a meeting of shareholders in Liverpool last week, to receive a report on the progress of the voluntary liquidation, it was stated that little had been done with the sale of real property, even at prices much below the original cost. The Cadomin Coal Company had repaid its mortgage, which had enabled the liquidators to discharge the preferential claims lodged and repay 16s. in the £ on the bank claim. The liquidation would be a protracted business, but there was some hope of a distribution to shareholders.

* * *

Messrs. Swan and Hunter, of Wallsend, have decided to build on their own account three Canadian lake steamers of 2,500 tons each.

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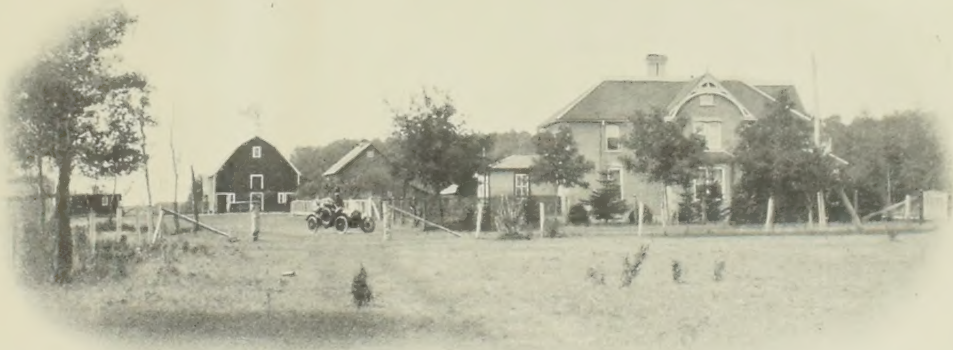
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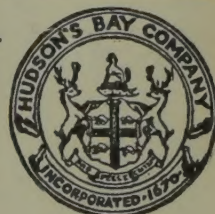
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